The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1901. NO. 40

LOCAL NOTES.

—Peace.

—A Merry Christmas.

—Make someone happy to-day.

—Mrs. John M. White is visiting friends at Mifflin and Harrisburg.

—Miss Olive Coder is spending the holidays with friends in Philadelphia.

—Simpson Shoop, of Rockhill Furnace, was a visitor to Mapleton last Saturday.

—Frank Treaster and family, of Burnham, are guests of Howard Werts' family.

—J. B. Montgomery, of Altoona, is enjoying the holiday season with friends in Mapleton.

—The scarcity of cars is causing great inconvenience to the sand operators at this place.

—For sale—a good milch cow. For particulars call on or address T. M. Wood, Mapleton, Pa.

—The protracted meeting in the M. E. church will continue this week. No services Saturday night.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Misses Gertie, Mollie and Ettie Bordell, of Allensville, were guests of their aunt, Mrs. H. H. Swope, on Saturday and Sunday.

—Mrs. William Clemens and children, of Hollidaysburg, are spending the holidays with her mother and friends in Mapleton.

—The whiskey production of Kentucky distillers this year will be "limited" to 27,500,000 gallons. The misery which it will produce is beyond all limits!

—With the ground covered with snow—not in condition for sledding, however—it is safe to say it is a white Christmas. The superstitious will breathe a sigh of relief.

—An acceptable holiday gift to a distant friend would be a year's subscription to the Mapleton ITEM. It would serve as a weekly reminder of your interest and affection. Try it.

—Among our recent callers were our friends James C. Dell, C. P. Quarry, James D. Quarry, S. T. Smith and Harry Dell, of Union township, and Miles Quarry and R. P Smilh, of Cass township.

—T. M. Wood and wife spent last week with friends in Illinois. Glenn McLaughlin, a nephew, who has been living with Mr. Wood for the past two years, returned to his western home with them.

—Miss Agnes Hicks, of Cleveland, Ohio, who for the past few weeks has been a pleasant visitor at the home of J. G. Hicks, returned to her home on Monday. She made many warm friends while here.

—W. H. Norcross and Charles W. Swope, who have been attending Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, arrived home last week for the winter vacation. They will resume their studies January 6th.

—A note from Mrs. M. E. Evans under date of 22nd inst. informed us she is undergoing treatment for her limb at Hahneman Hospital, Philadelphia. but that the ailment yields very slowly to treatment. She does not say when she expects to return home.

—Among our callers yesterday was Sheriff Rumberger. He wasn't on legal business; merely wishing us a Merry Christmas and backing his wish with substantial lucre. The opening of the new year closes his official term. He has made a good officer.

—"Christmas colds" or "big dinner colds" will be the fashion this season. It is a fact, so say the docters, that after eating a particularly rich meal there is liable to be "an abnormal proliferation of epithelial surfaces"—in plain English, a catarrhal cold.

—The contract for building the largest cantilever bridge in the world has been awarded by the Wabash Railroad. The new structure will span the Monongahela river from the foot of Ferry street to the south side and will permit the Wabash to enter Pittsburg.

—Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and la grippe during the past few years, to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash avenue. Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggist in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—If you have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price, 25 cents. Samples free, at J. G. Gillam's store.

—From the Osceola *Leader-Courier* we learn that Mrs. R. J. McCurdy, formerly of Mapleton, is seriously ill at her house in Osceola and has been confined to the home for more than four weeks. Her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Plummer, of Tyrone, is taking care of her.

—Miss Julia Decker, daughter of S. Howard Decker, Huntingdon, was united in marriage last Wednesday evening at the home of her parents to J. Milton Peightal also of Huntingdon. The bride has many friends in Mapleton who wish her and her husband a life of unalloyed happiness.

—A naturalist says that every time a farmer shoots a hawk he throws a fifty-dollar bill into the fire, for although the bird takes an occasional chicken it destroys at least a thousand rats, mice, and gophers every year. Professor Hodge, of Clark University, estimates that toads are worth eighteen dollars each for their work as destroyers of cut worms.

—No one can reasonably hope for good health unless his bowels move once each day. When this is not attended to, disorders of the stomach arise, biliousness, headache, dyspepsia and piles soon follow. If you wish to avoid these ailments keep your bowels regular by taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when required. They are so easy to take and mild and gentle in effect. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The body of brakeman George Harley, one of the victims of the railroad accident at Lycoming creek bridge was found Thursday afternoon 400 yards below the wrecked bridge. The body was found standing upright jammed between the engine tender and some heavy timbers, which prevented it from floating away. The tender had to be lifted with one of the huge railroad derricks before the body could be removed.

—The stockholders of the Standing Stone National Bank, the new financial institution to be located in the Brumbaugh block, now being erected on Penn street, Huntingdon, held a meeting at the Leister House last Saturday and elected the following directors for the ensuing year: John Brewster, John G. Gillam, Jacob H. Brumbaugh, Lewis M. Haggerty, George W. Sanderson, H. B. Brumbaugh, C. Rufus McCarthy. The bank will be capitalized at $50,000.

—During the progress of the fire at Huntingdon last Thursday evening some of the noble hearted ladies of that town served the firemen with sandwiches and coffee. While engaged in this work Miss Myra Leonard, one of Huntingdon's most beautiful young ladies, fell on the icy pavement and had a gash four inches long cut in her cheek. Friday night she was taken to the Hahneman Hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment, in hopes that disfigurement might be prevented.

—The Washihgton school in Cass township gave a Christmas entertainment Monday evening and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the house was crowded with the men, women and children of the neighborhood. The patrons are manifestly interested in the school. The pupils who participated in the exercises acquitted themselves with credit and throughout the entertainment was interesting and instructive. At the close of the exercises the teacher, Miss Myrtle Wright, treated the pupils. Miss Wright is a successful teacher.

—Mrs. Emma L. Sherrick, wife of Rev. George W. Sherrick, pastor of the Wilkinsburg United Brethren church, died at noon Wednesday from cancer of the stomach after an illness of three weeks. During the period that Rev. Mr. Sherrick was presiding elder of this district of his church the family resided in Tyrone. About three months ago they removed to Wilkinsburg where Mr. Sherrick became pastor of the United Brethren church. Mrs. Sherrick was born at Bunker Hill, Ill., about 44 years ago, and was a graduate of Westfield college, of Illinois, and later served as a member of the faculty of Otterbein college at Westerville, O. She did much missionary work and she contributed many articles on religion and the temperance question to certain church magazines. She was beloved by all who knew her. Besides her husband she leaves two sons, Everett and Wendell, and three daughters, Margaret, Ellen and Irene.

—The American Bridge Company, of Philadelphia, has obtained a contract for the construction of twenty steel bridges along the line of the Uganda railroad in East Africa. The amount of the contract is about a million dollars. Several English and continental firms offered bids, but the Philadelphia company's bid was not only the lowest, but guaranteed the completion of the work in a shorter space of time than its foreign competitors. The new bridges will replace wooden structures which were built several months ago and were found to be inadequate for the service.

—Henry L. Book, of Richvale, one of Shade Valley's most highly esteemed citizens, is very low with a complication of diseases, involving the kidneys and stomach. We deeply regret to learn that his alarming condition gives no assurance of his recovery. Mr. Book while visiting the Pan American Exposition started away from his boarding house without his overcoat and during the day a cold rain storm set in, and his feet getting wet and clothing saturated with water he was thoroughly chilled thereby which was the beginning of what is greatly feared will be his last illness.—*Port Royal Times.*

—The Pennsylvania has given up the idea of using nickel steel rails and will lay no more of them. The 60-foot rails will be abandoned also and the 30-foot sections used. Efforts are being made, however, to make a 35-foot section the standard for all roads. It has been figured out that a 34 or 35-foot rail will save many joints on a long road and allow for any expansion or contraction, and as cars are now made thirty-four feet in length and longer cars are coming, it will be possible before many months to handle the 35-foot rails without ordering any extra equipment. The 60-foot rail was too long to allow for expansion and it required two 34-foot cars to carry the regulation load of this kind of steel.

—Madara, Clearfield county, was on Saturday afternoon visited by a most disastrous conflagration that at one time threatened almost the total destruction of the town, and but for the assistance rendered by the Philipsburg and Houtzdale fire departments would have been very much more serious. The fire started in Kirk's hardware store, which, with all its contents, was totally destroyed, incurring a loss of $20,000. Thomas Blythe, who recently lost his property by fire, had his household goods stored in the Kirk building and all was totally destroyed at a loss of $1,000. Kirk's hall was destroyed, together with the following additional property: Hileman's hotel and part of contents; Lenon house and contents; George Lambourne residence and a pool room; Moore store and residence; Boaz Alexander, store, residence and five stables; Conelly's store and residence; J. A. Shoff's store. The total loss is estimated at about $100,000. The insurance will not cover one-third of the loss.

John Guyer Killed.

John Guyer, of Huntingdon, employed as flagman on the shifter which does the work at Mill Creek, Mapleten and Mount Union, was killed at Mount Union a few minutes after five o'clock last Thursday evening. The accident occurred on the siding at the Harbison-Walker brick works. Mr. Guyer had signalled the engineer to bring the engine and cars thereto attached back in order to make a coupling. After giving the signal he stepped on the track to adjust the knuckles of the coupling. The engineer responded to the signal quickly and Mr. Guyer jumped from in front of the car. In doing so he jumped to the side next to the wharf and was caught between the car and the wharf and badly squeezed. When the trainmen were apprised of the accident they signalled to the engineer to pull up and as the car was drawn away Mr. Guyer's lifeless body fell to the ground between the wharf and the track. Mr. Guyer was a native of this county and has been railroading for more than a quarter of a century. He was a man of pleasant disposition and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

Food Changed to Poison.

Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons' from clogged bowels, gently, easily but surely, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Fevers, all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25c at W. H. Spangler's.

A Disastrous Conflagration.

The most disastrous fire in the history of Huntingdon occurred last Thursday evening. About 6.15 o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the cupola of the Opera House block. An alarm was given and quickly the Huntingdon department responded. Their heroic efforts were handicapped by finding some of the water plugs frozen up. By the time they could play upon the fire it had gained considerable headway and messages were sent to Tyrone and Lewistown for assistance. The departments at these places responded promptly. But the Opera House block was doomed and every effort was put forth to prevent the flames from communicating to the adjacent property. These efforts were successful.

There is some question as to how the fire originated. The theory of crossed electric wires is not plansible for the reason that there were no live wires in the upper part of the building. By some it was surmised that an overheated stove in the dressing rooms was the cause but the fact that several persons were on the stage and in the dressing rooms when the roof was a mass of flames, explodes this theory. While the origin of the fire will ever remain a mystery, the most feasible theory is that it was due to a defective flue.

In the Opera House were the following tenants: The Acme Department store, doing a general merchandising business; J. B. Yoder, novelties; J. B. Port, confectionary, and John Reed & Sons, druggists, which were on the first floor. On the second floor was the theatre, the rooms and gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A., J. B. Beatty's picture frame shop, Miss Brewster's Kindgarten school and the Colonial club. The third floor was occupied solely by lodges, among them being the Sons of America, Heptasophs, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Maccabees. Much of the paraphernalia belonging to these several orders was carried out by the members and saved.

Messrs. Yoder and Port on the first floor, lost everything. The destruction of their goods was absolute and entire. The former carried a stock that recently inventoried at $6,500, on which he carried $4000 insurance. Mr. Port estimated his loss at $3000, insured for $2400. Fortunately for him, as well as for Mr. Yoder, extra insurance was taken out within the past week, upon the arrival of large quantities of holiday goods. Among the property destroyed for Mr. Port were several thousand bushels of apples which he had only recently housed. John Read & Sons, the druggist, had carried out considerable of their stock, but in the process of doing so much of it was not only damaged, but entirely ruined. They estimate their loss at $1500, insured for $700. The tenant to suffer the greatest loss is Geo. W. Barrick, proprietor of the Acme Department store, who carried a stock of goods valued at $20,000. He had only $4000 insurance.

Among the the other persons damaged are Port & White, owners of the two-story brick building, west of the Opera House, whose tenants were John S. Warfel, occupying a flat on the second floor, and Fowler & Roberts, bakers, on the first floor. When the western walls of the Opera House building fell, at about 8.30 o'clock, some of the debris dropped onto the roof of the Port & White building and went clean through to the first floor. Mr. Warfel's cook stove dropped into the bakery and much of his furniture is ruined. The break-up damaged Fowler & Roberts to the value of about $200.

The Opera House building is a total loss. It was erected in 1883 by Joseph Watson and Frank Hefright, two well know capitalists, now deceased, and cost $46,000. It was of brick, three stories high. Its erection marked the beginning of a new era in the building boom of Huntingdon, since it was about the first of the many large structures erected in Huntingdon within the past generation. Upon the death of Mr. Watson his interest was purchased by the late Geo. A. Port, and at his death passed into the hands of his heirs. The Hefright interest was never divested, but remains the property of his heirs, of which John E. Smucker is trustee. The insurance policies on the building aggregate $15,500.

Says He Was Tortured.

"I suffered such pain from corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and piles. Cure guaranteed by W. H. Spangler. 25c.

Lesson for Christmas.

There are many State and National holidays. There is one world's holiday. Germany does not keep the Fourth of July; England does not keep our Washington's birthday; but Germany and England, Italy and France, as well the United States, keep the holiday of Christmas. This is the one day that belongs peculiarly to humanity. It is the memorial day of the Christ who came to the world. To take Christmas out of the year would be to eclipse the sun of joy and love at its high moon. The Christmas bells ring out one anthem, "On earth peace, good will toward men." From the Orient to the Occident the Christmas message of cheer and hope and remembrance carries its life and love.

Christmas is the children's day. There cannot be too much sentiment in this commercial age. The rush of the times tends to crush out of life the tenderness and the love that are fostered by the opportunity of leisure and of quiet. Children must be born into the current of business activity. There is no rest for the culture of the amenities and the virrues that are the rich ornament and fresh beauty of character. At least it seems so. Whatever may be the fact, the children own Christmas. For weeks they count the days and for days they count the hours until Christmas will bring Santa Claus. Whoever heard of a child being made selfish and little by Christmas? What boy or girl has not written long letters of requests for things to give to others? Bright eyes, rosy cheeks, laughing lips, loving hearts—how this Christmas brings them all before us? We are ourselves in the mirror of childhood. We are never better or happier, purer or stronger than in the hours when the tides of love are at flood in our real life of unselfishness.

The best friend of the children is the Christ who took them in His arms of love. With Him came the new spirit which brought to childhood the affection and love unknown in the pre-Christian centuries. Jesus Christ was the most child-like man of all time in the purity of his innocence, in the truth of his love. His benediction hallowed childhood with royalty of worth.

Christmas is the home day. The whole family owns Christmas. It is the day of glad reunion and joyous remembrance. "Merry Christmas" is the password. There is no time for self. The sun shines brightly in the hearts. The clouds are all without. The hearts of parents are quickened by the grateful privilege of giving. The sacrifice that saved the toy, the garment, the little token of remembrance, finds large reward in the happy appreciation. Christmas intensifies the truth th "it is more blessed to give than to rece The best Christmas guest in the s Jesus Christ. He it was Who brou he peace and love that are the necessary factors in home making. With Him there comes into the life and into the home the spirit of ministry which conserves the highest joy and truest love.

Christmas is the brotherhood day. In a peculiar sense the whole world is kin. One touch makes it kin. Christmas brings that touch. It is the one day of opportunity. It is the occasion of forgetting much and recalling many things. The fire burns brightly on the hearth. As it crackles and shoots out its sparks it gives a warmth and glow that destroy the chill of bitterness and hate. The man is fit for stratagems and treacheries who survives the Christmas Day a mean, sordid, narrow fellow.—*Rev. Frank D. Sheets*

The Season of Peace.

Let us away with strife at this season; now is the time to speak kindly words. Let us not carry into the new year the enmities of the old; let not the harsh notes of contention come into the heavenly Son of peace.

Christ came to give peace, and from heaven's throne to-day He bends to give peace to all who trust Him. He was the only person ever born into the world who had His choice as to how He should come. He might have come man, as did the first Adam; He came a babe. He inserted Himself into our race at its lowest and weakest point. If He were to lift the race He must get under it. He glorified the cradle; He beautified boyhood; He sanctified motherhood.

But Christ must be born in each heart in order that we may have a true Christmas. Are we rejoicing in the gifts of human love? Shall we be unmindful of Him who is the "Unspeakable Gift?" Turn not the Christ of God away from the heart's inn; banish him not to the manger. Heaven's gift is now offered without money and without price. Receive Him with glad welcome.—*Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur.*

SCHLEY CASE IS DECIDED

The Finding of Secretary Long Adverse to the Rear-Admiral.

GENERAL MILES REPRIMANDED

The Army's Commanding Officer Rebuked For His Recent Utterances in Favor of Schley — Secretary Long Accepts the Majority Opinion and the Court is Dissolved—Maclay's Resignation Asked.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt, through Secretary Root, has administered a severe reprimand to Lieutenant-General Miles for his comment on the verdict of the Schley Court of Inquiry. The letter of reprimand says, in part: "You had no business in the controversy, and no right, holding the office which you do, to express any opinion."

The correspondence between Secretary Root and General Miles makes the most sensational chapter in the history of the case since the court adjourned, for General Miles takes occasion to praise Schley as a gallant officer and to charge that he has been the victim of persecution for several years. He also declares that the Schley court vindicated Schley from all charges of cowardice.

When the Miles interview appeared it attracted considerable attention officially, but after two days had elapsed without any sign of official action, it was generally thought that the interview would be ignored. So when the full correspondence on the subject was published it created a sensation in army and naval circles.

Secretary Long, by acting on the findings and conclusions of the Court of Inquiry, has disposed finally of the Schley case so far as the Navy Department is concerned and ordered that the court be dissolved.

He approves the findings of fact and the opinion of the full court; he approves the majority opinion where there is a difference in the court; he holds that the court could not have entered into a consideration of the question of command at the battle of Santiago, and, finally, he accepts the recommendation that no further proceedings shall be had.

The Secretary has also declined the application of Admiral Sampson's counsel to enter upon the question of command, and has notified Admiral Schley's counsel of that fact as a reason for declining to hear them on that point.

The Secretary has also called for the resignation of Edgar S. Maclay, whose attack on Admiral Schley in his "History of the Navy" was the direct cause of the court of inquiry.

Captain Lemly's answer declares that Schley's bill of exceptions is "inaccurate and misleading in its references" to "the majority of the court." The opinion he holds was rendered by all three members of the court, except where Admiral Dewey specifically disagrees with his colleagues. The expression "inaccurate and misleading" was used by the court in characterizing Schley's reports about his coal supply.

Captain Lemly asserts that Admiral Schley and his counsel have no right to assume that Admirals Ramsay and Benham did not consider the testimony of his witnesses. It was their sworn duty to consider it, and it cannot be assumed that they did not. But, he holds, they had a right to ignore it after considering it, if they saw fit. As to the charge that they ignored Schley's own testimony, Captain Lemly declares that Schley's testimony proved the truth of most of the charges against him, and that the court may have based their opinion on what he said on the witness stand.

He also denies that he made any admissions except that there was no truth in the charge that Schley took his blockade away from Santiago at night, and that there was no ground for any charge of cowardice. He declares that the points which Schley claims were not proved were established. Schley, he declares, has had his day in court, and the Secretary should approve the opinion.

Admiral Sampson's protest against the Dewey opinion criticises only that part of it which finds that Schley was in absolute command at Santiago. His counsel contend that the disposition of the fleet shows Sampson to have been in command, and that Schley, by making the loop, deprived himself of the right to make any claim to that position. They point out that President McKinley and Secretary Long decided the question in favor of Sampson.

FOUR BOILERS EXPLODED.

Workmen Killed and Injured and Much Property Damaged.

Pittsburg, Penn. — The Black Diamond Steel Works of Park Brothers was the scene of an accident in which five workmen lost their lives and twelve were injured by the explosion of the four large boilers in the building. The boiler works of James McNeil, adjoining, were also destroyed.

The injured and dead were found under wreckage and in the mill yard, where they had fallen in their race for life. The No. 3 ten-inch mill was a big iron-clad structure, built on a steel frame. In the rear of the plant are the big boiler works of James McNeil. One of the boilers went clean through the Park Brothers' mill and crashed into the McNeil plant, almost completely demolishing it.

The other two boilers were blown to pieces, and it was these that caused the complete destruction of the mill.

CALENDAR FOR 1902.

1902	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday	Saturd.
Jan.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	●	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	●
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	...
Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	●	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Apr.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	●	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	●	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	1	2	3	4	5	●	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...

1902	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes	Thursd.	Friday	Saturd.
July	...	...	1	2	3	4	●
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Aug.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	●	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sept.	...	●	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
Oct.	...	...	...	●	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	●	...
Nov.	...	...	...	...	6	7	8
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	●
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	●	30	31	...	...	...

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS FOR 1902.

There Will Be Five Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.

I. A partial eclipse of the sun April 8th, invisible here.

II. A total eclipse of the moon April 22, not visible here, but the beginning visible throughout Asia and the eastern portions of Africa and Europe; the ending visible throughout Asia, Europe and Africa.

III. A partial eclipse of the sun May 7, invisible here. Visible to New Zealand and the South Pacific Ocean.

IV. A total eclipse of the moon October 16 and 17, visible here as follows:

Eastern Standard Time.
Moon enters shadow..16d. 11h. 17m. p. m.
Total eclipse begins..17d. 0h. 19m. a. m.
Middle of eclipse.....17d. 1h. 3m. a. m.
Total eclipse ends.....17d. 1h. 48m. a. m.
Moon leaves shadow...17d. 2h. 50m. a. m.

V. A partial eclipse of the sun October 30, invisible here, visible to the greater part of Europe and nearly all of Asia.

Morning and Evening Stars For 1902.

The planet Venus is evening star until February 14, then morning star until November 28, after which date she is evening star to the end of the year.

The planet Mars will be evening star until March 29, then morning star the rest of the year.

The planet Jupiter is evening star until January 15, then morning star until August 5, and then evening star the balance of the year.

The planet Saturn begins as evening star and continues as such until January 9, then morning star until July 17, and then evening star to the end of the year.

Planets Brightest or Best Seen.

Mercury, after sunset on the evenings of February 3, May 28 and September 24, and before sunrise on the mornings of March 17, July 15, and November 4. Venus on January 9. Mars not this year. Jupiter at opposition August 5. Saturn at opposition July 17. Uranus at opposition June 10. Neptune at opposition December 24.

Seasons.

Winter begins, 1901, December 22, lasts eighty-nine days, thirty-nine minutes.

Spring begins, 1902, March 21, lasts ninety-two days, nineteen hours, fifty-nine minutes.

Summer begins, 1902, June 22, lasts ninety-three days, fourteen hours, forty minutes.

Autumn begins, 1902, September 23, lasts eighty-nine days, eighteen hours, forty minutes.

Winter begins, 1902, December 22, trop yr., 365 days, five hours, forty-eight minutes,

Church Days and Cycles of Time.

Epiphany	Jan. 6
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 26
Sexagesima Sunday	Feb. 2
Quinquagesima Sunday	Feb. 9
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 12
Quadragesima Sunday	Feb. 16
Mid-Lent	Mar. 9
Palm Sunday	Mar. 23
Good Friday	Mar. 28
Easter Sunday	Mar. 30
Low Sunday	April 6
Rogation Sunday	May 4
Ascension Day	May 8
Whit Sunday	May 18
Trinity Sunday	May 25
Corpus Christi	May 29
Advent Sunday	Nov. 30
Christmas Day	Dec. 25
Golden Number	3
Epact	21
Solar Cycle	7
Dominical Letter	E
Roman Indiction	15
Julian Period	6615

The Jewish new year 5663 begins at sunset October 1, 1902.

Ember Days.

Wed., Fri. and Sat. Feb. 19, 21 and 22.
Wed., Fri. and Sat., Sept. 17, 19 and 20.
Wed., Fri. and Sat., May 21, 23 and 24.
Wed., Fri. and Sat., Dec. 17, 19 and 20.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR WORK.

The Societies Number 61,920, With 3,820,000 Members.

Boston, Mass.—The incorporation of the World's Union of Christian Endeavor under the laws of Massachusetts, was announced at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the United Society. Under the incorporation Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., was chosen President; J. Willis Baer, Secretary, and William Shaw, Treasurer. At the meeting Secretary Baer, of the United Society, reported a total of 61,920 societies, with a total membership of 3,820,000.

In his report President Clark said: "The tide of Christian Endeavor has never run so deep and strong as it is to-day. There are now 480 societies in the Madras presidency of India alone. Japan shows more interest in the work than ever before. China is eagerly awaiting her new secretary; Germany has attained self-support; the work has begun in Portugal, and some of the smaller countries of Europe have just awakened to the importance of it."

Workman Blown to Atoms.

Samuel Kiger was almost blown to atoms and the sawmill of Theodore Bush & Co., at Grafton, Md., was damaged to the extent of $2000 by the explosion of the boiler. The disaster was caused by kindling a fire when the water pipes were frozen.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

President Roosevelt sent to Congress a letter strongly commending the plan for a national forest reserve in the southern Apalachian region.

Bills were introduced in Senate and House to make Rear-Admirals Sampson and Schley and Captain Clark, of the Oregon, Vice-Admirals in the Navy.

Unanimous agreement was reached in the House of Representatives making the Nicaragua Canal bill the first order of business after the holiday recess.

The Naval Board of Construction recommended the sale of the receiving ship Vermont.

Secretary Hay consented to deliver the oration at the services in memory of McKinley to be held by Congress.

Phya Akaraj Oradhara, the new Siamese Minister to the United States, was presented to President Roosevelt.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Secretary Root refused to change the date of the Cuban elections.

The Government will be asked to assume charge of the leper colony of Hawaii.

General Bell is conducting an aggressive campaign in Luzon, P. I., against the insurgents.

Cuban customs revenues, ten months ending October 31, $13,038,336, a loss of $190,545 over the same period of 1900.

A public road from one of the leading towns to Pago-pago, Samoa, is being constructed as a memorial to President McKinley.

DOMESTIC.

Warden Hagan, of the Tombs Prison, New York City, was dismissed for insubordination.

The Superintendent of State Prisons of New York issued an order to permit prisoners to wear their hair long enough to comb and part.

A New York Stock Exchange seat was sold for $73,000.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell doubted that Dr. Sylvestre had discovered a process of seeing by telephone.

Stockmen in Oklahoma and Indian Territories figured a ten per cent. loss of stock in the recent storms.

General Funston's wife gave birth to a son at Oakland, Cal.

The National Bank of North America in New York City will absorb the Bank of the State of New York.

Overcome by strong gases, King Irvin, a laborer, fell on a plate of hot metal at Columbus, Ohio, and was roasted to death.

Larceny of $271.75 is the charge against Charles P. Chipp, of the Controller's office, at New York City, but $30,000 embezzlement is said to be the fact.

A decoy letter led to the arrest of Assistant Postmaster Herbert Matney, at Wytheville, Va., for opening mail.

Intense cold and lack of water is making it hard for prairie residents in Kansas.

Cherokee Indians are starving in Oklahoma because of crop failures and the blizzard.

Six persons were killed and eleven injured in a collision on the Illinois Central road.

The Welland Canal closed for the winter season.

The Presbyterian Committee on Creed Revision completed its work, and will report February 5, 1902, in Philadelphia.

Five "Jointists" at Coffeyville, Kan., sued by Mrs. H. M. Stansbury for $10,000 for selling liquor to her son have been found not guilty.

For refusing to comply with the Territorial laws Mayor E. A. Abbott, of McAlister, I. T., and Dr. Earl, of Eufaula, were ejected from the Territory.

Governor Ferguson, of Oklahoma, will investigate the sanitarium scandal which resulted in the outsing of Governor Jenkins.

Dr. Leteve, of Pittsburg, Penn., announced the discovery of a serum which will cure lockjaw.

Luigi Storti was put to death by electricity at Boston. He was the first person to die in the chair in Massachusetts.

FOREIGN.

It is learned that the British postal authorities have considered the American route for mails to Australia.

The East India Railways' Company decided to give an order for forty locomotives to foreign manufacturers.

Germany is expected to interest herself in a Nicaraguan concession acquired by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company.

Systematic efforts being made to collect money for the Boer cause indicate a determination in official Boer circles to persist in the struggle against England. Funds are being collected everywhere throughout Holland.

Hugh Kekewich, a member of the London Metal Exchange, who lost heavily in copper, committed suicide.

At Charlotte Amalia, Danish West Indies, sailors from a Danish cruiser paraded, and the populace followed shouting opposition to the sale of the islands.

German trade is looking up, improvement in the iron industry being most noticeable.

General Bruce Hamilton surprised a Boer laager in the Eastern Transvaal, killing sixteen Boers and capturing seventy-six, besides wounding many others.

For murdering his boarding house mistress, J. E. Laplaine was hanged at Montreal, Que.

TREACHERY IN MINDANO

Filipino Officials in Misamis Province Accused of Treason.

General Davis Wishes the Restoration of Military Rule—Luzon Insurgents Anxious For Peace.

Manila.—General George W. Davis commanding at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, has requested that the Province of Misamis, Mindanao, again be placed under military control. General Davis has proof that the recently elected Presidente and Vice-Councillors and the leading men of Cagayan de Misamis are guilty of treason in furnishing ammunition to the insurgents within the last month. The fiscal of the Province of Misamis is also implicated.

The evidence shows that all these men were members of the secret Katipunan Society. General James F. Wade, commanding the American forces on Cebu Island, concurs in and indorses the request of General Davis, and, reviewing the situation at Mindanao, says that he is satisfied that the ends of justice, peace and good government will soonest be obtained by the restoration of military control to the Province of Misamis and the overcoming of all resistance to that authority. It is expected that the United States Philipine Commission will refuse this request, as they did a similar application made by General Chaffee concerning the Province of Tayabas, Luzon, where the insurgents have recently been particularly active.

General Chaffee, speaking on the situation in the islands, said he considered conditions in the Philippines to be hopeful, and that by the end of February all the turbulent provinces will have been pacified. General Chaffee excepts the Island of Samar, however, which will probably require some months longer. There the situation demands a policy of rigid starvation, and the giving of food only to those who surrender or who stay in the towns.

The closing of the ports in Laguna and Batangas provinces, in Luzon, has had a most salutary effect, as the measure has resulted in touching the pockets of the Manila Filipinos who have been aiding the insurgents. The former are now anxious for peace, and are working to that end. In order to hasten matters, these Filipinos will cooperate with the forces under Captain Bell in Batangas and Laguna.

UPRISING IN VENEZUELA.

A Serious Revolutionary Movement Against President Castro.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao.—General Luciano Mendoza, President-elect of the State of Carabobo; Senor Antonio Fernandez, War Minister under President Andrade; and Senor Lutowsky, War Minister in former President Crespo's cabinet, have rebelled against President Castro, near La Victoria. The revolutionists reached Cagua, on the way to Villa de Cura, where their many partisans had concentrated from all the surrounding districts.

The movement, it is asserted, had long been premeditated, and is in accord with that of General Matos. It is considered a terrible blow against President Castro, who, immediately upon learning of the uprising, dispatched troops from Maracai by rail, but found the line destroyed at Cagua. Traffic on the German railroad is interrupted, and telephone and telegraph lines have been cut.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department has been notified that disturbances of a revolutionary character have occurred near Caracas. Orders have been cabled to the battleship Indiana to wait at Curacao and proceed to La Guayra should her presence be needed there.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

Three Children and a Brother of a Pennsylvania Farmer Perish.

Dubois, Penn.—Two sons, a daughter and a brother of John Ashbaugh, a farmer living near Summerville, were burned to death. Another son, the mother, father and two little children were seriously hurt.

The family was still sleeping, and Mr. Ashbaugh, being awakened by the smell of smoke, hastened to arouse the others. He ran out of the house with the two smallest children. On returning, he was driven back by the flames, and the other members of the family, except Mrs. Ashbaugh, who juhped from a second-story window, perished before he could help them. Mr. Ashbaugh's feet were badly scorched and cut, but, with nothing on save his half-burned night clothes he ran more than a mile through the snow and gave the alarm to his nearest neighbors.

BETRAYED BY HIS WIFE.

Man Who It Is Said Committed Murder Thirty-two Years Ago Arrested.

Guthrie, Okla.—James Wilson, a farmer, living ten miles west of this place, was arrested upon a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. He is charged with having murdered Orville Lyons, at Orno, Douglas County, Mo., thirty-two years ago. Wilson is now more than sixty years old.

He was betrayed by his wife, with whom he had lived nearly forty years. They were divorced here about two years ago. Wilson and Lyons, it is said, were neighbors, and quarreled over a business matter and Wilson shot Lyons through the heart and fled. The prisoner will be taken to Ava, Mo., for trial. Relatives of Orville Lyons will prosecute Wilson.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3½c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra ...$	—	@$	24½
Firsts	22	@	23½
Seconds	19	@	21
State dairy tubs, extra....	22	@	22½
Imitation creamery	14	@	18½
Factory finest	15	@	15½
Low grades	12½	@	13½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy..	10	@	10¼
Small	10¾	@	11
Part skims, good to prime	6½	@	7
Full skims	2	@	2½

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	31	@	32
State and Penn.....	31	@	32
Western—Choice	28	@	30
Southern—Choice	25	@	27

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1901	—	@	2 40
Medium, choice	—	@	2 05
Pea, choice...	1 95	@	2 00
Red kidney, choice.....	—	@	2 20
White kidney, choice...	2 40	@	2 45
Yellow eye, choice.....	2 30	@	2 35
Lima, Cal.....	3 25	@	3 30
Green peas, bags.....	—	@	1 35

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, King, per bbl.....	4 00	@	6 00
Greening, per bbl.....	3 50	@	5 50
Ben Davis, per bbl.....	3 50	@	4 25
Baldwin, per bbl.....	2 00	@	4 75
Pears, Seckel, per box.....	1 00	@	1 50
Kiefer, per bbl.....	1 50	@	3 00
Grapes, Catawba, basket...	10	@	12
Concord, per basket.....	10	@	13
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl.....	5 00	@	7 50
Jersey, prime, per bbl...	6 00	@	6 25

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	—	@	10
Spring chickens, per lb....	—	@	9
Roosters, per lb.....	—	@	6
Turkeys, per lb.....	9	@	10
Ducks, per pair.....	65	@	75
Geese, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 12
Pigeons, per pair.....	—	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.....	8	@	13
Capons, Western, per lb...	10	@	14
Fowls, Western, per lb....	6	@	9
Broilers, Phila., per lb....	12	@	16
Ducks, Eastern, per lb.....	10	@	13
Geese, Eastern, per lb.....	10	@	11
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 25	@	2 50

HOPS.

State, 1901, choice, per lb..	14	@	15
1900, choice.....	10	@	11
Pacific coast, 1901, choice..	14	@	15
1900, choice	10	@	11
1900, common to prime..	7	@	9
Old odds.....	1	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb...	92½	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	85	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	75	@	82½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	65	@	75
Straw, long rye	75	@	85

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Maine, per bbl..	2 30	@	2 40
N. Y. State, per sack...	2 00	@	2 50
Sweets, N. J., per bbl....	2 50	@	3 00
Onions, State, per bag.....	3 00	@	3 75
Orange Co., per bag.....	1 75	@	4 00
Connecticut, red, per bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Cabbages, L. I., per 100....	3 00	@	4 00
Turnips, per bbl.....	75	@	80
String beans, per basket..	2 50	@	4 00
Egg plant, per box.....	4 00	@	5 00
Squash, per bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Tomatoes, per carrier.....	2 50	@	3 50
Cucumbers, per crate.....	1 00	@	2 00
Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl.	1 50	@	5 00
Peppers, per carrier.....	5 00	@	6 00
Spinach, per bbl.....	1 25	@	2 25
Celery, per dozen.....	12	@	40
Lettuce, per basket.....	40	@	2 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt....	4	@	8
Kale, per bbl.....	—	@	60
Beets, per 100 bunches....	2 00	@	5 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents ...	3 75	@	4 00
Spring patents	3 90	@	4 30
Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y....	—	@	85⅛
No. 2 N. Duluth.....	—	@	82¾
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	71½
Oats—No. 2 white.....	—	@	54¼
Track mixed	—	@	52
Rye—Western	72	@	72½
State	67	@	68
Lard, city.....	—	@	9.70c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed.....	7	@	9¾
Calves, city dressed.....	8½	@	12
Country dressed	5	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	2 50	@	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	4 50	@	6 00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.....	6 35	@	6 40
Country dressed, per lb..	6	@	8¼

POTATOES BEING IMPORTED.

Price, Including Freight and Tax, Far Below Cost of Home Product.

New York City.—For the first time in seven years New Yorkers are eating imported potatoes. The Red Star Line steamship Southwark, which has arrived with a consignment of 90,000 bushels of Belgium potatoes, will be followed by a Rotterdam ship and a Glasgow ship, both potato laden.

The explanation of the importation is simply that potatoes have reached a price at which it is more profitable to import them than to purchase them from home growers. Time was when this farinaceous vegetable could be bought at sixty cents a barrel. To-day they command from $2.30 to $2.40 a barrel.

When this price is reached the purchasing agent of the American importer buys potatoes in Belgium, France or Scotland at seventy-five cents a barrel. The duty on potatoes being twenty-five cents per bushel of sixty pounds, the importer is taxed another seventy-five cents for his barrel. Another twenty-five cents for freight brings the cost of potatoes up to $1.75 a barrel on the pier at New York City.

The fact that the grower in Michigan, Maine and New York demands more than this on the ground is inducement enough for the importer to run the double risk of a slump in the market or of his potatoes spoiling on the way.

Wheat Unaffected by Cold Wave.

Wheat suffered little in Kansas from the cold wave.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Lessons Taught by the Nativity—On That Christmas Night God Honored Motherhood—A Tribute to Science—Most Famous Night in History.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The discourse of Dr. Talmage is full of the nativity and appropriate for the holidays; text, Luke ii, 16, "And they came with haste and found Mary and Joseph and the babe lying in a manger."

The black window shutters of a December night were thrown open, and some of the best singers of a world where they all sing stood there and, putting back the drapery of a cloud, chanted a peace anthem until all the echoes of hill and valley applauded and encored the halleluiah chorus. Come, let us go into that Christmas scene as though we had never before worshiped at the manger. Here is a Madonna worth looking at. I wonder not that the most frequent name in all lands and in all Christian countries is Mary. And there are Marys in palaces and Marys in cabins, and, though German and French and Italian and Spanish and English pronounce it differently, they are all namesakes of the one whom we find on a bed of straw, with her pale face against the soft cheek of Christ in the night of the nativity. All the great painters have tried, on canvas, to present Mary and her child and the incidents of that most famous night in the world's history. Raphael, in three different masterpieces, celebrated them. Tintoretto and Ghirlandajo surpassed themselves in the adoration of the Magi. Correggio needed to do no more than his Madonna to become immortal. The "Madonna of the Lily," by Leonardo da Vinci, will kindle the admiration of all ages. But all the galleries of Dresden are forgotten when I think of the small room of that gallery containing the "Sistine Madonna." Yet all of them were copies of St. Matthew's Madonna and Luke's Madonna, the inspired Madonna of the old book which we had put into our hands when we were infants, and that we hope to have under our heads when we die.

Behold, in the first place, that on the first night of Christ's life God honored the brute creation. You cannot get into that Bethlehem barn without going past the camels, the mules, the dogs, the oxen. The brutes of that stable heard the first cry of the infant Lord. Some of the old painters represent the oxen and camels kneeling that night before the new-born babe. And well might they kneel! Have you ever thought that Christ came, among other things, to alleviate the sufferings of the brute creation? Was it not appropriate that He should, during the first few days and nights of His life on earth, be surrounded by the dumb beasts, whose moan and plaint and bellowing have for ages been a prayer to God for the arresting of their tortures and the righting of their wrongs? Not a kennel in all the centuries, not a bird's nest, not a worn-out horse on towpath, not a herd freezing in the poorly built cow-pen, not a freight car in summer time bringing the beeves to market without water through a thousand miles of agony, not a surgeon's witnessing the struggles of fox or rabbit or pigeon or dog in the horrors of vivisection but has an interest in the fact that Christ was born in a stable surrounded by brutes.

Standing then, as I imagine now I do, in that Bethlehem night, with an infant Christ on the one side and the speechless creatures of God on the other, I cry: Look out how you strike the rowel into that horse's side; take off that curbed bit from that bleeding mouth; remove that saddle from that raw back; shoot not for fun that bird that is too small for food; forget not to put water into the cage of that canary; throw out some crumbs to those birds caught too far north in the winter's inclemency; arrest that man who is making that one horse draw a load heavy enough for three; rush in upon that scene where boys are torturing a cat or transfixing butterfly and grasshopper; drive not off that old robin, for her nest is a mother's cradle and under her wing there may be three or four musicians of the sky in training. In your families and in your schools teach the coming generation more mercy than the present generation has ever shown, and in this marvelous Bible picture of the nativity, while you point out to them the angel, show them also the camel, and while they hear the celestial chant let them also hear the cow's moan.

Behold also in this Bible scene how on that Christmas night God honored childhood. Childhood was to be honored by that advent. He must have a child's light limbs and a child's dimpled hand and a child's beaming eye and a child's flaxen hair, and babyhood was to be honored for all time to come, and a cradle was to mean more than a grave. Mighty God! May the reflection of that one child's face be seen in all infantile faces!

Enough have all those fathers and mothers on hand if they have a child in the house. A throne, a crown, a scepter, a kingdom, under charge. Be careful how you strike him across the head, jarring the brain. What you say to him will be centennial and a thousand years will not stop the echo and re-echo. Do not say, "It is only a child." Rather say, "It is only an immortal." It is only a masterpiece of Jehovah. It is only a being that shall outlive sun and moon and star and ages quadriennial. God has infinite resources, and He can give presents of great value, but when He wants to give the richest possible gift to a household He looks around all the worlds and all the universe and then gives a child. Yea, in all ages God has honored childhood. He makes almost every picture a failure unless there be a child either playing on the floor or looking through the window or seated on the lap gazing into the face of the mother.

It was a child in Naaman's kitchen that told the great Syrian warrior where he might go and get cured of the leprosy which at his seventh plunge in the Jordan was left at the bottom of the river. It was to the cradle of leaves in which a child was lain, rocked by the Nile, that God called the attention of history. It was a sick child that evoked Christ's curative sympathies. It was a child that Christ set in the midst of the squabbling disciples to teach the lesson of humility. A child decided Waterloo, showing the army of Blucher how it could take a short cut through the fields when, if the old road had been followed, the Prussian general would have come up too late to save the destinies of Europe. It was a child that decided Gettysburg, he having overheard two Confederate generals in a conversation in which they decided to march for Gettysburg instead of Harrisburg, and, this reported to Governor Curtin, the Federal forces started to meet their opponents at Gettysburg. And to-day the child is to decide all the great battles, make all the laws, settle all the destinies and usher in the world's salvation or destruction. Men, women, nations, all earth and all heaven, behold the child!

Notice also that in this Bible night scene God honored science. Who are the three wise men kneeling before the Divine Infant? Not boors, not ignoramuses, but Caspar, Bathasar and Melchior, men who knew all that was to be known. They were the Isaac Newtons and Herschels and Faradays of their time. Their alchemy was the forerunner of our sublime chemistry, their astrology the mother of our magnificent astronomy, and when I see these scientists bowing before the beautiful babe I see the prophecy of the time when all the telescopes and microscopes, and all the Leyden jars, and all the electric batteries, and all the observatories, and all the universities shall bow to Jesus. It is much that way already. Where is the college that does not have morning prayers, thus bowing at the manger? Who have been the greatest physicians? Omitting the names of the living lest we should be invidious, have we not had among them Christian men like James Y. Simpson and Rush and Valentine Mott and Abercrombie and Abernethy? Who have been our greatest scientists? Joseph Henry, who lived and died in the faith of the gospels, and Agassiz, who, standing with his students among the hills, took off his hat and said, "Young gentlemen, before we study these rocks let us pray for wisdom to the God who made the rocks." All geology will yet bow before the Rock of Ages. All botany will yet worship the Rose of Sharon. All astronomy will yet recognize the Star of Bethlehem.

The old shepherds with plaid and crook have for the most part vanished, but we have grazing on our United States pasture fields and prairie about 42,000,000 sheep, and all their keepers ought to follow the shepherds of my text, and all those who toil in fields, all vine dressers, all orchardists, all husbandmen. Not only that Christmas night, but all up and down the world's history God has been honoring the fields. Nearly all the messiahs of reform and literature and eloquence and law and benevolence have come from the fields. Washington from the fields. Jefferson from the fields. The Presidential martyrs, Garfield and Lincoln and McKinley, from the fields. Daniel Webster from the fields. Martin Luther from the fields. Before this world is right the overflowing populations of our crowded cities will have to take to the fields. Instead of ten merchants in rivalry as to who shall sell that one apple we want at least eight of them to go out and raise apples. Instead of ten merchants desiring to sell that one bushel of wheat, we want at least eight of them to go out and raise wheat. The world wants now more hard hands, more bronzed cheeks, more muscular arms. To the fields! God honored them when He woke up the shepherds by the midnight anthem, and He will, while the world lasts, continue to honor the fields. When the shepherd's crook was that famous night stood against the wall of the Bethlehem khan, it was a prophecy of the time when thrasher's flail and farmer's plow and woodman's axe and ox's yoke and sheaf binder's rake shall surrender to the God who made the country, as man made the town.

Behold, also, that on that Christmas night God honored motherhood. Two angels on their wings might have brought an infant Saviour to Bethlehem without Mary's being there at all. When the villagers on the morning of December 26 awoke, by divine arrangement and in some unexplained way the child Jesus might have been found in some comfortable cradle of the village. But no, no! Motherhood for all time was to be consecrated, and one of the tenderest relations was to be the maternal relation and one of the sweetest words, "mother." In all ages God has honored good motherhood. John Wesley had a good mother; St. Bernard had a good mother; Doddridge, a good mother; Walter Scott, a good mother; Benjamin West, a good mother. In a great audience, most of whom were Christians, I asked that all those who had been blessed of Christian mothers arise, and almost the entire assembly stood up. Do you not see how important it is that all motherhood be consecrated? Why did Titian, the Italian artist, when he sketched the Madonna make it an Italian face? Why did Rubens, the German artist, in his Madonna make it a German face? Why did Joshua Reynolds, the English artist, in his Madonna make it an English face? Why did Murillo, the Spanish artist, in his Madonna make it a Spanish face? I never heard, but I think they took their own mothers as the type of Mary, the mother of Christ. When you hear some one in sermon or oration speak in the abstract of a good, faithful, honest mother, your eyes fill up with tears while you say to yourself, "That was my mother."

The first word a child utters is apt to be "mother," and the old man in his dying dream calls: "Mother! Mother!" It matters not whether she was brought up in the surroundings of a city and in affluent home, and was dressed appropriately with reference to the demands of modern life or whether she wore the old-time cap and great, round spectacles and apron of her own make and knit your socks with her own needles seated by the broad fireplace, with great backlog ablaze, on a winter night. It matters not how many wrinkles crossed and recrossed her face or how much her shoulders stooped with the burdens of a long life. If you painted a Madonna, hers would be the face. What a gentle hand she had when we were sick, and what a voice to soothe pain, and was there any one who could so fill up a room with peace and purity and light? And what a sad day that was when we came home and she could greet us not, for her lips were forever still! Come back, mother, in these Christmas times and take your old place, and, as ten or twenty or fifty years ago, come and open the old Bible as you used to; read and kneel in the same place where you used to pray and look upon us, as of old, when you wished us a merry Christmas or a happy New Year! But, no! That would not be fair to call you back. You had troubles enough while you were here. Tarry by the throne, mother, till we join you there, your prayers all answered, and in the eternal homestead of our God we shall again keep Christmas jubilee together. But speak from your thrones, all you glorified mothers, and say to all these, your sons and daughters, words of love, words of warning, words of cheer. They need your voice, for they have traveled far and with many a heartbreak since you left them, and you do well to call from the heights of heaven to the vallevs of earth. Hail, enthroned ancestry! We are coming! Keep a place right beside you at the banquet!

"Slow footed years! More swiftly run
Into the gold of that setting sun.
Homesick we are for thee,
Calm land beyond the sea."

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Fit Companions.

The scientist, more anxious to vindicate his theory than to discover the secrets of nature, is a fit companion to the believer who is more concerned in defending his creed than in learning the will of God.—Rev. L. Walter Mason, Unitarian, Pittsburg.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 29.

Review of the Last Quarter of 1901, Psa. cv., 1-20—Golden Text, Rom. viii., 31—Summary of the Twelve Preceding Lessons.

Introduction—During the past quarter we have seen the Lord gradually bringing about His purpose in ways that are mysterious and strange. A nation is raised up in a foreign country, and then with a mighty hand is delivered from the oppressor and started toward the land of promise. We should learn that no event in our lives is unimportant, for great results may spring from that which in itself is very insignificant.

Summary—Lesson I. Topic: The sin of Joseph's brethren. Places: Jacob lived at Hebron. Joseph was sold at Dothan. Jacob sends Joseph to Shechem to visit his brethren; he finds them at Dothan; as soon as they see him they plan to kill him; Reuben persuades them not to kill him, but to cast him into a pit; they sit down to eat and see a company of Ishmaelites; they sell Joseph to the Ishmaelites, and send his coat, covered with blood, to their father; Jacob mourns greatly.

II. Topic: The dreams of Pharaoh's officers. Place: The capital of Egypt, probably Zoan. Joseph is sold to Potiphar in Egypt; lives in Potiphar's house ten years; is falsely accused by Potiphar's wife and cast into prison; the Lord is with him and gives him favor with his keeper; the king's butler and baker are sent to the same prison; Joseph serves them; they each have a dream and are sad; Joseph interprets their dreams, and asks the butler to remember him.

III. Topic: Fidelity rewarded. Place: Zoan. Pharaoh has two dreams that trouble him; his wise men are not able to interpret them; the butler then remembers Joseph; he is called; the king tells his dreams; there were to be seven years of plenty and then seven years of famine; Pharaoh chooses Joseph to buy up the corn during these years of plenty; Joseph is made ruler over the land; Joseph's name is changed; he marries Asenath; Joseph goes through the land and gathers great quantities of corn.

IV. Topic: Joseph forgiving his brethren. Place: Zoan. The famine reaches Canaan and Jacob sends his sons to Egypt to buy corn; Joseph recognizes them; keeps Simeon in prison; they return a second time with Benjamin; Joseph "could not refrain himself;" sends the Egyptians from the room; makes himself known; "wept aloud" and "kissed all his brethren;" asks concerning his father; tells them they must come to Egypt; offers to give them the land of Goshen.

V. Topic: Joseph's last days. Place: Goshen. Joseph sends presents to his father; Jacob and his sons go to Egypt; Joseph meets them and weeps on his father's neck; Joseph then introduces his father to Pharaoh; Jacob blesses his sons; Jacob dies and is buried in the cave with Abraham and Isaac; Joseph's brethren again ask forgiveness; Joseph forgives them; Joseph trains his children well; Joseph dies and is embalmed.

VI. Topic: The afflictions of God's people. Place: Goshen. God greatly prospered the Hebrews and they became numerous; the new king of Egypt oppressed them greatly; they were made to serve with rigor; taskmasters were set over them to afflict them with heavy burdens; they built Pithom and Raamses; their lives were made bitter, but the more they were oppressed the more God prospered them.

VII. Topic: God preserving Moses. Place: Zoan. Moses's parents, Amram and Jochebed, were of the house of Levi; Moses was a goodly child and was hid three months by his mother; an ark was then made; the child was put in the river; the king's daughter went to bathe and saw the child; Moses's sister Miriam is told to call a nurse; she calls her mother; after the child was grown he became the son of Pharaoh's daughter; she called his name Moses.

VIII. Topic: The woes of intemperance. Israel is compared to a vineyard; the Lord looked for good grapes, but it brought forth wild grapes; some of their evil deeds are here enumerated; woes are pronounced upon the covetous—those who "join house to house;" also upon the drunkards who regard not God; because of this the people are to be carried into captivity; their ruin will be complete and unavoidable; they are to be destroyed like chaff before the fire.

IX. Topic: God calling Moses to deliver Israel. Place: In the land of Midian. Moses decided to leave Pharaoh's court and join himself to the people of God; he killed a man and fled to Arabia; he married Zipporah; tended his father-in-law's sheep; when in the desert, near Horeb, God spoke to him from the burning bush; told him to put off his shoes; said he was about to deliver Israel; called Moses to lead them out of Egypt and promised to be with him.

X. Topic: The last plague threatened. Place: Goshen. Moses thought he was not able to deliver Israel, but God sent Aaron to assist him. Nine plagues were brought—blood, frogs, lice, flies, murrain, boils, hail, locusts, darkness—and still Pharaoh refused. One more plague was to be brought and then they would be thrust out. All the first born in the land were to be slain; there would be a great cry, but among the Hebrews all would be safe.

XI. Topic: Preparing for the exodus. Place: Goshen. The Lord gave minute instructions to Moses and Aaron. Each Hebrew family was to take a lamb and kill it in the evening and sprinkle the blood on the lintel and the two side posts; the lamb was to be roasted and all eaten; they were to eat in haste, prepared to leave at any moment; the blood would protect them. They were finally thrust out, and Pharaoh followed them to the Red Sea, where his host was drowned.

XII. Topic: The Prince of Peace. Place: Jerusalem. The prophet promised that a great light should come to the people. This light was Christ, the world's Redeemer. He has come and has established a government of peace. It is to continue forever, and is destined to fill the whole world.

Loss of Life on the Lakes.

Not since the introduction of modern boats in lake service has there been such a loss of life as in the season just passed. The figures of fatalities on the inland seas are 132 persons lost, as compared with 110 last year, 100 in 1899, 95 in 1898, 68 in 1897, and 66 in 1896. In the past six years the loss of life has steadily grown, notwithstanding the improvement in the United States life saving service, and the betterment in seaworthiness of lake ships.

American Engines in Burmah.

The report upon the use of American locomotives in Burmah shows that they were found faulty in construction and used an immense quantity of coal, but they cost less and were supplied much sooner than British locomotives could have been obtained.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

Profit in Farming.

Farming does not give the largest profit compared with many other industries, but it affords more security to those who invest in that direction than any other, as one who owns a farm without encumbrance has an opportunity to apply his labor, and labor itself is capital, the combination of farm and labor being really the union of capital and labor. It is true that during some years the farmer will make little or no profit, but he has the opportunity of producing a sufficiency for his own use and is not compelled to pay rent. Another point is that a well-cultivated farm becomes more valuable every year, as a large proportion of the profit is stored in the soil.

To Feed Hogs Clover Hay.

A Massachusetts reader wants to know how to feed hogs on clover hay as the bulk of the food and at the same time keep them in growing condition?

Probably the best plan would be to cut the hay and feed it as a slop in conjunction with ground grain. The hay should be steamed, but if you have not the facilities to do this pour boiling hot water on it and after stirring it add the grain and then stir it again thoroughly.

Corn, oats and clover hay in equal parts ought to make a good ration for the average hog, and they should be fed three times a day as much as they will eat up clean.—New York Weekly Witness.

Hens Better Than Cows.

It is usually said that it requires four acres of ground to accomodate one cow, and the average yearly profit about $20, to say nothing of the long hours and hard work in milking and caring for the cow. This makes a profit of $5 an acre; a poor showing, we think, when compared with the faithful old hen. An acre of ground will furnish the food for 50 hens, the profits from which will far exceed that of the cow. The secret of success with poultry lies in faithful application of common sense methods, and no man need say he cannot make poultry pay. Every day we see examples of what can be done; and though we also see failures, a cause can always be found. Home and Farm.

Comparison of Hay and Pasture.

Does it pay to use a pasture; that is, will a larger profit be derived from cows that are given exclusively the use of a pasture, or will the same land pay more if used for producing hay? The Michigan Experiment station found, after repeated tests, that about four times as much food could be obtained from a meadow by allowing it to produce hay than by pasturing it, which means that four cows can be kept on the land where only one can be kept by pasturing it. One of the drawbacks against using the land for hay, however, is that considerable labor is required in mowing, curing and storing the hay, while the cows on the pasture perform the labor. Also that cows given green food as pasturage produce more milk in the summer season than if kept on hay, and must be given green food in some manner to be profitable.

Sheltering Tools.

The farmer cannot afford to have good tools and machinery on his farm, unless he can afford to have buildings to protect them from the weather, and he cannot spend an hour or a day more profitably than in cleaning them up, overhauling them and making repairs on them before they are likely to be wanted again. The plows, harrows and more expensive machinery left out of doors this winter will deteriorate in value more than one-fifth. The loss would more than pay the interest on the cost of a good building to shelter them in, and in many cases exceed the taxes on the farm. If they were not properly cared for when last used, take one of these fine days and gather them up, clean them, oil all the iron work and paint all the wood work. Never mind getting a painter to do the job. Buy a can of ready mixed paint and a cheap brush. Use any color that you like, but use it freely, not as an ornament, but as a preservative of the wood as the oil is of the iron. We heard of two farmers who owned a harrow in partnership, and thought it should be painted, but could not agree on the color. Finally they compromised, and one painted his half black, while the other used yellow ochre. We never learned which half wore out first. While overhauling, see that all bolts and nuts are in place and broken parts mended.—The Cultivator.

Winter Keep of Cabbage.

Cabbage may be kept by any mode which nearly excludes the frost, preserves a cool temperature, and a slight degree of moisture. A pile resting on the earth would keep better than if resting on a floor, and would require less protection. It would be likely thus to receive a proper degree of moisture. A common way to keep cabbage by the quantity is to leave them out in the ground until near the end of November, and then pull and place them inverted on smooth ground, packed closely together in beds five or six feet wide, with six feet spaces between. They may be thus left till the ground is about to freeze, when the earth between the rows, is dug and placed as covering on the inverted heads, about six inches thick, the tips of the roots projecting above. With less labor, the spaces may be plowed and harrowed until the earth is fine and mellow before it is placed on the cabbage, the plow throwing the earth nearest to them upon the heads. With this treatment, the work must be done earlier than by hand in order to have the soil in right condition and it is always best to cover them up as late as practicable. It is important that the ground has very thorough drainage.

A great many regard it as of great importance to plow the earth many times, making it mellow two feet deep in forming a trench or hollow to place them in; then the mellow earth is thrown against the heads with the plow. The frost cannot penetrate the mellow earth. If the work is done before very cold weather sets in the central part of the row may be left nearly uncovered, and when freezing commences, the whole covered with the mellow soil. For early winter use, cabbage may be stored in cold cellars packed in large boxes, of damp moss; or they may be set in their natural position in low boxes filled with earth, damp moss, damp suwdust, or placed in heaps out of doors, and covered with a foot of chaff, or with straw.—Charles Ashley in The Epitomist.

Wheat Farming and Soil Fertility.

First—Where wheat was grown continuously for eight years there was a loss of 1700 pounds per acre of nitrogen, about 300 pounds being utilized as plant food, and 1400 pounds lost by decay of animal and vegetable matter in the soil, and liberation of the nitrogen as gaseous and soluble compounds. During the eight years of continuous wheat cultivation there was a loss of over 21 percent of the total nitrogen of the soil, equivalent to an annual loss of 175 pounds per acre in addition to that used as plant food.

Second—When wheat was grown in a rotation with clover and oats, five crops of wheat being removed in eight years, larger yields per acre were secured, and the total loss of nitrogen from the soil was reduced to 800 pounds, or about 450 pounds in excess of that utilized as plant food. When corn was grown with clover and oats in a rotation, and farm manure was used, the total loss of nitrogen from the soil for eight years was less than 100 pounds in excess of that removed as plant food.

Third—When oats and barley were grown continuously the losses of nitrogen from the soil were nearly as large as with wheat.

Fourth—When corn was grown continuously the loss of nitrogen from the soil was less than half as large as with wheat. When corn is introduced into a rotation the losses of nitrogen are less than if wheat is grown.

Fifth—When wheat was grown continuously there was an annual loss of over 2000 pounds an acre of humus, due to the fermentation and decay of animal and vegetable matter. When wheat was grown in a rotation with clover and oats no material loss of humus from the soil occurred.

Sixth—The loss of humus changed the physical properties of the soil, causing it to be less retentive of moisture, lighter in color and heavier in weight per cubic foot. During drouths the soil from the continuous wheat cultivated plot contained less water than the soil from the plot which produced wheat in rotation with clover. Humus conserves the moisture of the soil, while the rotation of crops, the use of farm manures and the growing of clover conserve the humus of the soil.

Seventh—When bare summer fallowing is practised a heavier loss of nitrogen occurs than when wheat is grown continuously. Summer fallowing favors the decay of the humus and the loss of nitrogen. While larger crops of wheat are produced after a year of fallow, this increase is followed by a heavy loss of the total nitrogen of the soil. Summer fallowing rapidly exhausts the soil of its nitrogen.

Eighth—When the nitrogen and humus of the soil were conserved by the rotation of crops and the production of clover, an increase of 20 bushels per acre of corn and 56 bushels of wheat were secured.

Ninth—Wheat is not an exhaustive crop when it is grown in a rotation, but when it is grown continuously the fertility of the soil is impaired. It is not the crop itself that reduces the fertility, but it is the lack of systematic methods of farming which causes the decline of fertility. Old wheat soils readily recuperate when some humus forming materials are returned to the soil. By the rotation of crops, the use of farm manures and the cultivation of clover the heavy losses of nitrogen and humus from the soil can be checked, and larger yields and a better quality of wheat secured.—Conclusions reported by Minnesota Experiment Station.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

LATTA GROVE.

Five inches of snow on Monday.

Kimmel's sawmill was frozen fast on Monday night.

Last Sunday the thermometer was three degrees below zero.

Foxes are getting very numerous in this section. There were three on Mr. Barnes' porch last week.

M. E. Dell will have a sawmill to saw his timber. J. D. Querry will move his mill on the place in a few days.

W. C. No. 662, P. O. S. of A., will hold a festival in their hall Saturday night, December 28th, to which all are invited.

As Sam Wagner and Jack Dell were passing through wild cat hollow two wild cats crossed the road just ahead of them.

How to Gure Croup.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Amenia, Duchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Marriage Licenses.

J. Milton Peightal and Julia E. Decker, both of Huntingdon.

George L. Dickson, Altoona, and Narnie Updyke, Tyrone.

Herbert E. Stinson, Smithfield, and Minnie E. Rhodes, Huntingdon.

Harry W. Ruby, Pitcairn, and Carrie M. Booher, Cromwell township.

Lawrence C. Myers, Shirleysburg, and Cora J. Hertzog, Shamokin, Pa.

James McCool, Oneida township, and Clara Evans, Oneida township, Pa.

Henry J. Guire and Elizabeth Dick, both of Barnettstown, Pa.

L. M. Robinson, Pittsburg, and Ada M. Hicks, Huntingdon,

Wilbert J. Reed, Puttstown, and Mary C. McCray, Stonerstown, Pa.

Emery C. Stevens, Waynesboro, Franklin county, anb Bertha E. Wilson, Orbisonia.

A Woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation" were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hunt, af Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite. Try it. Only 50 cents. Guaranteed. For sale by W. H. Spangler.

Traps for Little Feet.

We believe that there are men in the saloon business who would not stoop to such methods as are described below, but what a vile trade it must be which leads any of them to such vile methods:

The Toledo *Blade* says: "It is now discovered that in Chicago there are a number of saloons in each of which a room has been fitted up with small furniture, picture books, toys, and hobby horses, and into which children are enticed to play. They are first given sweetened wines to cultivate a taste for liquor, and are told to bring in some of their little friends to play with them. By and by the drink habit is fastened upon the little ones, and all their pennies are spent for intoxicants. It is almost impossible to save such a child from being ruined by drink.

"On one street in Chicago twenty such places have been found, and evidence secursd to convict the proprietors. How many more such saloons are now running in Chicago is simply a matter of conjecture. In how many other cities and towns the same plan is being used to destroy children can only be imagined.

"The scheme is as damnable as the ingenuity of man can devise. For the sole purpose of increasing business little boys and girls are lured into these dens and taught to drink. The plan is deliberately formed and executed. Ruined lives count for nothing; liquors must be sold, and children are offered as a sacrifice on a keg of beer."

Court Notes.

A short session of court was held Monday of last week at which motions and petitions were presented.

Judge Bailey handed down an opinion in the case of Laura McGregor vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad company in which the judgment of non suite entered at February term was stricken off.

In re Julia T. Glazier, executrix of John H. Glazier, deceased, vs. Davis G. Zeigler; motion for judgment.

Petition of Peter Luca, a native of Germany, for naturalization, filed.

In re F. W. Lupfer vs. F. O. Horting; supplemental statement filed by the plaintiff.

Report of viewers recommending the division of Carbon township into two townships, filed, and election of the voters of said township on the question of division called for February 18th, 1902.

In re A. A. Shumway & Co. vs. R. F. and W. B. Little; judgment entered against defendants.

In re libel in divorce, Bessie N. Huber vs. Luther S. Huber; alias subpoena awarded.

Report of Chas. C. Brewster, Master in divorce case of Charles Chaney vs. Hattie Chaney, filed, and decree of divorce awarded.

Report of W. B. Simpson, Master in divorce case of Jesse O. McClain vs. Ellen McClain, filed, and decree of divorce awarded.

Report of H. W. Petrikin, Master in divorce case of Annie Elizabeth Snyder vs. David Newton Snyder, filed, and decree of divorce awarded.

In re estate of Brice B. Gutshall, late of Springfield township, deceased, deed to W. W. Gutshall, made by clerk of the Orphans' Court, acknowledged in open court.

In re estate Charles E. Coller, late of Penn township, deceased, exceptions to sale of real estate overruled, and sale confirmed absolutely.

Petition of Mrs. Martha Detwiler for decree to strike off order of sale, making bid, etc., filed.

J. A, Myers, guardian of Ruth Fox, authorized to invest funds at five per cent.

Sale of real estate of John Chilcote, late of Union township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Chas. C. Brewster appointed auditor to distribute balance in hands of A. W. Swope, administrator of Benjamin Quarry, late of Union township, deceased.

Chas. C. Brewster appointed auditor to distribute balance in hands of A. Jackson White, late of Union township, deceased.

Samuel I. Spyker, guardian of the minor children of Edward Brown, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, authorized to expend from principal of his ward's estate for their support, etc.

Attachment awarded against Thomas S. Johnson, guardian of Charles Conrad, of Huntingdon, to file an account.

W. J. Forbes appointed auditor to distribute balance and decide exceptions to account of Catharine Palmer, executrix of John Palmer, late of the borough of Dndley, deceased.

Chas. C. Brewster appointed auditor to distribute balance in hands of Robert A. Cochran, administrator of Rachel Cochran, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

In re attachment in execution, Cyrus Brumgart vs. Henry Fryer, et al.; John Hoffa, garnishee, ordered to pay into court the funds in his hands belonging to defendant.

After the disposal of the miscellaneous business court adjourned until Wednesday to afford Judge Bailey an opportunity to discharge his duties as one of the tribunal to sit in the judicial contest in Cambria county. Hon. L. E. Atkinson, of Juniata county, came to Huntingdon on Wednesday and presided during the remainder of the week.

The re-trial of the case of Alice B. Templeton vs. Warriorsmark township, an action for damages resulting from an accident on the township road, occupied the attention of the court during the remainder of the week. The case was given to the jury Saturday and about nine o'clock Sunday morning they returned a verdict in favor of the township.

Saw Death Near.

"It often made my heart ache," writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "to hear my wife cough until it seemed her weak and sore lungs would collapse. Good doctors said she was so far gone with Consumption that no medicine or earthly help could save her, but a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery and persistent use of this excellent medicine saved her life." It's absolutely guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung diseases. Price, 50c and $1.00 at W. H. Spangler's. Trial bottles free.

—Silence is a virtue when to speak would be to wound or to malign.

Of Benefit to You.

D. S. Mitchell, Fulford, Md.: "During a long illness I was troubled with bed sores, was advised to try DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve and did so with wonderful results. I was perfectly cured. It is the best salve on the market." Sure cure for piles, sores, burns. Beware of counterfeits. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

"Tommy" Lipton's Ambition.

About forty years ago a ragged little boy named "Tommy" used to sit on the piers at Glasgow and watch the boats skimming over the waters. He was neglecting the messenger service, for which he was paid sixty cents a week, but he could not help that, for the yachts fascinated him.

One day he said, "When I grow up to be a rich man, I'll have a yacht of my own, the finest and fastest that was ever built." Suddenly "Tommy" disappeared, and a letter postmarked New York told the old folks how he had gone to America to make his fortune. Prosperity proved somewhat coy, but the young emigrant managed to save enough money to pay his way back home to Glasgow. That boy declares to-day that his first trip here made him, for it taught him "Yankee shrewdness and enterprise."

His father had managed to amass a fortune of $400 and this whole amount was advanced to start the young man in business in a little provision shop. This was the humble beginning of Sir Thomas Lipton's four hundred and fifty stores in all parts of the world. He is the largest individual land owner in Ceylon, where he cultivates tea, coffee and cocoa; in Dublin he makes ginger ale; in London, among a hundred other lines, he is contractor for the British army and navy; he has warehouses in Colombo and Calcutta; in Chicago his packing house kills three thousand hogs a day; he sells tea in New York, makes candy in London, and runs a restaurant that cost five hundred thousand dollars, where twelve thousand are fed daily at a halfpenny a head. Despite his fifty million dollars, he manages to be busy and happy, but one of the happiest days of his life was during the queen's jubilee, when three hundred and sixty thousand of the poor of London sat down as his guests. No wonder the most patriotic of us were half sorry that his *Shamrock II* had not speed enough to "lift" the *America's* cup.

Health and Beauty.

A poor complexion is usually the result of a torpid liver or irregular action of the bowels Unless nature's refuse is carried off it will surely cause impure blood. Pimples, boils and others eruptions follow. This is nature's method of throwing off the poisons which the bowels failed to remove. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are world famous for remedying this condition. They stimulate the liver and promote regular and healthy action of the bowels but never cause griping, cramps or distress. Safe pills. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Mary Garner et al. to Andrew B. Garner, property in Penn township. Consideration, $55.00.

Isaac M. Taylor et al. to Samuel J. Taylor, property in Clay township. Consideration, $600.

Isaac M. Taylor et al. to Samuel J. Taylor, property in Clay township. Consideration, $432.

John C. Davis and wife to Samuel Gregory, property in Mt. Union. Consideration, $125.

Mary J. Parsons and husband to Wesley F. Corolus, property in West township. Consideration, $175.

Tyrone Mining and Manufacturing Co. to Ellis Lytle, property in Franklin township. Consideration, $100.

John W. Taylor et al. to Milton M. Taylor et al., property in Tod township. Consideration, $1675.

J. Emory Knepp et al. to John Reck, Sr., property in Shirley township. Consideration, $300.

Daniel Bollinger and wife to Jeremiah Reck, property in Shirley township. Consideration, $65.00.

John Reck and wife to Jeremiah Reck, property in Shirley township. Consideration, $350.

A. L. Davis, guardian, to Laura M. Miller, property in Shirley township. Consideration, $435.

A. A. Minick and wife to Mack Locke, property in Springfield township. Consideration, $100.

John W. Ripple and wife to Kate B. Swayne, property in Shirleysburg. Consideration, $500.

Mary Stell to Mary C. Stell, property in Brady township. Consideration, $100.

Jeremiah Stell and wife et al. to Mary C. Stell, property in Brady township. Consideration, $1.00.

Mary C. Stell and husband to Charles A. Sims, property in Brady township. Consideration, $700.

Charles A. Sims et ux. to The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, property in Brady township. Consideration, $700.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the effected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

An Evangelist's Story.

"I suffered for years with a bronchial or lung trouble and tried various remedies but did not obtain permanent relief until I commenced using One Minute Cough Cure," writes Rev. James Kirkman, evangelist of Belle River, Ill. "I have no hesitation in recommending it to all sufferers from maladies of this kind." One Minute Cough Cure affords immediate relief for coughs, colds and all kinds of throat and lung troubles. For croup it is unequalled. Absolutely safe. Very pleasant to take, never fails and is really a favorite with the children. They like it. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

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Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

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Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

Kodol

Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

It can't help but do you good

Prepared only by E. C. DEWITT & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

W. H. SPANGLER, J. L. HOUCK.

New Furniture Store.

The Heidel Furniture Co. announce to the public that they are open for business in the rear of

T. A. Appleby's Store, Mount Union, Pa.

We can furnish promptly all kinds of furniture, carpets, mattings, etc. All kinds of repairing and repainting neatly done.

Heidel Furniture Co.,

Mount Union, Pa.

Eat FISHER'S BREAD

When in Huntingdon and you want a nice lunch or meal,

Go to Fisher's Restaurant

A full line of choice Candies, Cakes, Nuts, etc.

Call and see my line.

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, Pa.

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THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER.

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THE SMITH PREMIER.....

marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism.

It is the most durable writing machine made, and being good at every point in its superior construction does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

PRINTED MATTER FREE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fall and Winter

Seasonable Merchandise.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overshirts & Storm Coats

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

Footwear

We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and felts. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,

MAPLETON, PA.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 25, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 5, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	11.40	5.30
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.40	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	2.50	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.00	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.04	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.18	8.35	12.16	.....	3.25	5.34
Newport	3.40	9.05	12.37	.....	3.45	6.02
Millerstown.		9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.25	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.13	9.43	1.07	.....	4.12	6.38
Mifflin	4.18	9.48	1.11	.....	4.17	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.40	10.14	1.30	1.10	4.37	7.07
McVeytown....	5.02	10.39	1.48	.....	r4.57	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.21	11.01	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.27	11.07	2.08	.....	5.18	7.56
Mapleton.	5.33	11.13	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	5.50	11.32	2.29	2.01	5.37	8.20
Petersburg	6 07	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.35	12.13	3.07	h234	6.0	8.56
Tyrone.	6.42	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.14	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.07	12.41	3.29	.....	6.33	9.20
Altoona.....	7.30	1.00	3.45	3.10	6.50	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 11.15, Marysville 11.27, Duncannon 11.37, Newport 11.53, Millerstown, f11.59, Mifflin f 12.21, Lewistown Junction 12.36, p. m., Huntingdon 1.23, Tyrone 1.55, Altoona 2.20, Pittsburg 5.35 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.00	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x9 38
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.52	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.56		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.11		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.20		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.30	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.20	10.53	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	12.10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2.30	....
Wahg't'n	1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....
Phila.....	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	.....	4.25
New York	2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	.....	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.08 A. M., Tyrone 11.32 A. M., Huntingdon 12.04 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. 1.50 and 4.40 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 5.45 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.35 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.25 P. M. week days, and 6.50 P. M. daily.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.25 and 7.00 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.50 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Irreg.,
p, m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.	
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50	
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39	
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29	
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56	
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50	
6 02	2 03	7 17	* Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40	
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30	
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29		
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21		
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06		
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For Week Beginning Dec. 29. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Numbering our days.—Ps. xc.

The Ninetieth Psalm was written by Moses. It is the oldest poetical selection in sacred literature. The sublimity of its language and the solemnity of its teachings have always been admired. In majestic tone it sets forth the eternity of God and, contrasted with it, the frailty of man and the brevity of human life. "Before the mountains were brought forth or ere Thou hadst formed the earth and the world even from everlasting to everlasting Thou art God." This of God, but of man: "Our days are passed away in Thy wrath. We spend our years as a tale that is told. The days of our years are threescore years and ten, and, if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away."

The consciousness of the brevity of life suggested to the psalmist the prayer to God, "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." Well may we all bear in constant remembrance the important fact that life is short and that we may, we should, pray to God to teach us to number our days. Man often fails to appreciate the brevity and uncertainty of life. He lives as if he were always to live amid his present surroundings. With God it is different. He is conscious, as we are not, of man's narrow span of life, and we need to pray that He may teach us to number our days, to keep properly before us the fact that life here will have an end, and that at no distant day.

The purpose of numbering our days is a practical one—"that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." Many in numbering their days apply their hearts unto folly. Life being short, they reason that it should be wasted on the grounds that it is too short for the accomplishment of great results. "A short life and a gay life" is the motto of many. The brevity of life is made an excuse for folly, for a sinful, wasted life. But this is not the idea in the mind of Moses. He would have God remind us of the brevity of life that we may wisely use our lives. Life being short, there is no time for folly, no time for wastefulness. "You have only a few years to live," said a physician to a hardworking, eminent clergyman, "and should cease from your arduous labors." "If that be the case," replied the servant of God, "I must work all the harder, since I have so little time to do my life work in." Numbering our days, let us be wise. Let us apply our hearts to wisdom. Let us give our lives to service. Let us work the works of Him that sent us, since so soon the night is coming when no man can work.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have a watch meeting service.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. xxxix, 1-13; cxix, 81-88; Eccl. xii, 13, 14; John ix, 4; I Cor. vi, 19, 20; Eph. v, 15-21; Col. iv, 1-6; II Pet. iii, 8-14; Rev. xxii, 12.

How to Cultivate Reverence.

There are two elements in reverence, love and awe. We love God because He is our Father; we fear God because of His majesty and holiness. To reverence Him as we ought we must have a child's affection and a sense of the difference between our weakness, sin and ignorance and His infinite power, wisdom and purity. The irreverent man is ignorant both of God and of himself. It must be confessed that it is in many ways an age of little reverence. So much that men held sacred has been called in question, so confidently have the overturners of accepted beliefs spoken their own belief that Christianity has been overturned, so thoroughly has the crust of ancient prejudice and observance been broken up that in some quarters it seems as if the fear of God and the respect for man alike have departed from the earth. Some of us who would fain be reverent find ourselves caught in eddies of unbelief from which it is difficult to escape. We feel, as all right thinking men must feel, that we must approach God with humility, but we know not how to cultivate in ourselves that spirit of reverence which we know is befitting.—Congregationalist.

All of One Piece.

Our religious life is all of one piece. We ought not to delude ourselves with the notion that we are serving God when we are at the same time dealing unfairly with our fellow men or indulging in loose and scornful utterances concerning them. These two things are not consistent with each other. If we desire to show that we are sincere Christians, we must do it by upright character and a meek and gentle attitude toward all men.—Nashville Christian Advocate.

The Victory.

God will not be hurried. The building of a Christlike character is not work for a day. Experience cannot be acquired without experiment. It is not innocence God has in view for us, but growth by overcoming. Patience must have her perfect work. Triumph now would be premature and petty, but the way of faith and patience is the way that leads to victory, which shall be part and parcel of the final glorious triumph of the Son of Man.—Isaac O. Rankin.

To Do Right.

To do right simply because it is right; to obey without considering the cost; to serve with no thought of guerdon other than service—how few attain this!

We have still some distance to climb up the mount of self abnegation; in our hearts inquire constantly of the future, either here or hereafter. Love does not question; love has no fear. Picture to yourself the most perfect union of hearts possible on earth, and does not each rest in a sweet calm of confidence? The greater the love, the greater the trust always.

A lady, speculating concerning the future life, received the reply from a Christian friend, "I am not curious concerning that," and seemed incapable of comprehending such a mental attitude in one sincerely religious. Yet it was the right attitude. Oh, what joy to know Christ so intimately, to serve Him so unselfishly, to love Him so entirely, as to be able to say, with the sweet poet Whittier,

I know not where his islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care!

—Philadelphia Ledger.

Regular Habits.

Regular habits are conducive to health, and if one is in poor health systematic exercise and faithful obedience to the laws of life are, above all, necessary in regaining what has been lost. The same thing holds true in keeping the soul in good spiritual condition or in curing it of sin sickness. Persistent obedience to the commandments of God, regular hours of reading, meditation, attendance on church services and doing good to others will finally, if patiently adhered to, bring back faith, hope, love, peace and happiness. Regularly and continuously these things must be practiced if it is to be well with one's soul.—Reformed Church Messenger.

How to Obtain Holiness.

Be determined to have it. God does like to see people tremulously in earnest for the right. It will not avail to talk about it. The discussion of technicalities, even in one's own mind, without accepting the truth so far as known only tends to mystify. Do not speculate or philosophize. "There are many points in it that you will never understand till its own light blazes in your soul." Having seen the possibility, do not longer delay, but resolve to have it.—American Friend.

The Wonderful Simplicity.

That Jesus' message is so great and so powerful lies in the fact that it is so simple and, on the other hand, so rich; so simple as to be exhausted in each of the leading thoughts He uttered; so rich that every one of these thoughts seems to be inexhaustible and the full meaning of the sayings and parables beyond our reach. But, more than that, He Himself stands behind everything that He said.—Adolph Harnack's "What Is Christianity?"

Used to the Best Advantage.

Use your present supply of grace to the best advantage. It is given for each pressing need. God loves to bestow it upon those who make the fullest and wisest use of it. He promises it will not only answer the purpose for which it was conferred, but will enable you to receive a large increase with it according to our day, but deals it out more liberally as He sees it utilized and prized to the utmost.—Presbyterian.

A Rich Dividend.

The honest service of Jesus Christ pays the soul a rich dividend of solid satisfaction. There is no wretchedness in a true Christian's trials. His bruised flowers emit sweet fragrance. The fruit of the Holy Spirit are love, joy and peace. The promise of the Lord Jesus is that his joy shall be full. The sweetest honey is gathered out of the hive of a busy, unselfish, useful and holy life.—Theodore L. Cuyler.

The Master's Touch.

In the still air the music lies unheard;
In the rough marble beauty lies unseen;
To wake the music and the beauty needs
The Master's touch, the Sculptor's chisel keen.

Great Master, touch us with Thy skillful hand;
Let not the music that is in us die!
Great Sculptor, hew and polish us, nor let
Hidden and lost Thy form within us lie!

Spare not the stroke; do with us as Thou wilt;
Let there be naught unfinished, broken, marr'd.
Complete Thy purpose that we may become
Thy perfect image, O our God and Lord!

—Christian Work.

World's Weapons.

God can work by any means. He can never be short of instruments. For His battles He can find weapons on the hearth, weapons in the kneading trough, weapons in the poor man's basket.—Episcopal Recorder.

Saved His Life.

"I wish to say that I feel I owe my life to Kodol Dyspepsia Cure," writes H. C. Chestenson, of Hayfield, Minn, "For three years I was troubled with dyspepsia so that I could hold nothing on my stomach. Many times I would be unable to retain a morsel of food. Finally I was confined to my bed. Doctor said I could not live. I read one of your advertisements on Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and thought it fit my case and commenced its use. I began to improve from the first bottle. Now I am cured and recommend it to all." Digests your food. Cures all stomach troubles. J. L. Houck. W. H. Spangler.

WM. REED & SONS

This Is a Busy Christmas Store These Days

There is not much time left now and there is so much to be done. We want the next seven days to be the best days of our history. There is so much to be sold, and if things do not go at one price we will mark them lower until they do go. This is simply because some things are a little too expensive for the average purse. It gives you a chance to get handsome things at most reasonable prices.

People have been delighted with our many beautiful lines and the selling has been a pleasure.

There are so many things here which appeal to all and we have not room to describe. You must see them.

FURS! FURS! Nothing makes a nicer or more acceptable woman's present than pretty furs. There are hundreds here for your choosing—$1.00 to $40.00. There is so much trash sold for fur that you must depend on the merchant. We think we know good furs and will tell you only what we are sure of about ours.

NEW LONG COATS. A lot of new full length Raglans and Half-fitting Coats come to us this week. They are priced from $10.00 to $25.00. These at $10.00 are the cheapest we've yet had and they are splendid,—far better than you'd expect.

You will find our coats scattered freely in all parts of the county, and they are bringing us new customers every day. People know they can depend on what we tell them.

Come often to the store these last few days before the Merry Christmas. The store is open till 9.30, or later if needs be.

FOR THE SALESPEOPLE.

All holiday week from Christmas till New Year's, except Saturday, the store will close at 6 o'clock sharp each evening. We feel that our hard-working helpers should have some of the holiday time. We think you do, too.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes - - -	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes - -	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee - -	14c per pound
Corn Starch - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Canned Goods -	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * * *
Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makers, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

Just Received

a full line of

Christmas Goods

Christmas Tree Ornaments, Games, Tricycles, Hobby horses, Carts, Iron Wagons,

Also a nice line of

Opal and Rockwood Vases, Glassware, China, etc., at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

1901

TO-DAY

Our present facilities and means of serving the trade is better than ever in the past, but the underlying principle of our business is the same—earnest and honest endeavor to give dollar for dollar, and deserve your good will and confidence.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is large and complete, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, &c.

We invite special attention to our line of Ladies' Sailor Hats, —new styles in rough and fine straw; also largest assortment in town in Men's straw, crash and wool Hats, t

Don't forget his store sells 6 lbs. nice prunes for 25c.

We solicit your patronage.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

LONG POSED AS A WOMAN

Remarkable Case of Feminine Impersonation at North Haven, Me.

MASQUERADED FOR THIRTY YEARS

Arthur L. Carver Publicly Claims His Rights as a Man—As a Woman Kept a Barber Shop and Candy Store at a Summer Resort — Was Even Wooed by the Village Swains.

Rockland, Me.—Arthur L. Carver, of North Haven, Me., for thirty years has appeared before the public as a woman under the name of Lilian G. Carver.

The case of "Miss" Carver is a most remarkable one. "Miss" Carver had for a number of years conducted a candy store and barber shop. "Miss" Carver was an expert barber, and was quite popular with the prominent residents and the growing summer colony of North Haven and was well known.

"Her" barber shop was a popular resort for the village gossips, and "Miss" Carver is said to have conducted a prosperous business. "Her" soft white hands were much admired by the patrons of "her" barber shop, and many tales are told of village swains who tried to capture the "woman" barber with their winning smiles.

"She" never refused a tip from the big-hearted village folk, the rich Bostonians or the New Yorkers who make North Haven their summer home.

"Miss" Carver dispensed soda to the young ladies of the village and passed out the candy to the school children for many years unsuspected.

"Miss" Carver, tired of long masquerading, has made public a sworn statement, signed by Arthur L. Carver, "her" parents, and the Rev. Lyman R. Sweet, as follows:

"Having been known in North Haven, my birthplace and home for thirty years, as a female by the name of Lillian G. Carver, I do hereby publicly declare that I have been masquerading and for more than ten years against my wishes. Force of habit, filial regard and dread of the necessary sensations attendant upon such a step have prevented me from doing my duty, which now, as a Christian, I undertake to do.

"My real name is Arthur Leslie Carver; I am a man, and since September, this year, have dressed and have been known as such."

The affidavit came on the heels of a surprise which was afforded North Haven residents when "Lillian" came back from a stay in Bangor with his father. Arthur Carver, as he has announced himself, was in male attire, in which he has been since last September, when he left North Haven.

"Lillian" was converted by a woman evangelist, to whom "she" revealed the story, and was counselled to make it public. Instead of doing so "Lillian" left North Haven secretly in September and went to a small town near Rockland, where, putting on male attire, he became night clerk in a hotel. One evening a North Haven man came in and recognized the clerk as "Lillian" Carver. The latter sought safety in flight and came to this city, where in the presence of his parents he signed the statement declaring himself a man.

LABOR AND CAPITAL UNITE.

New Industrial Federation Will Prevent Strikes — Senator Hanna Chairman.

New York City.—The General Committee chosen by the conference called to consider plans for healing differences between the capitalistic and labor interests of the country have organized, elected officers and issued a statement of their mission.

The officers elected are as follows: Chairman, Senator Mark Hanna; Vice-Chairmen, Samuel Gompers and Oscar S. Straus; Treasurer, Charles A. Moore; Secretary; Ralph M. Easley. Committee on By-Laws, Oscar S. Straus, S. R. Callaway, James H. Eckels, John J. McCook, Samuel Gompers and Harry White.

The General Committee will hereafter be known officially as the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation. A sub-committee had prepared resolutions, which were adopted with slight modifications. These defined the province of the newly named department as being "to do what may seem best to promote industrial peace, to be helpful in establishing rightful relations between employers and workers, by its good offices to endeavor to obviate and prevent strikes and lockouts, and to aid in renewing industrial relations where a rupture has occurred."

The most important section of the resolutions is, perhaps, that conferences should be held to settle differences and disputes before an acute stage is reached, in order to avoid strikes or lockouts. Questions at issue may be submitted to the department as a whole or to a sub-committee to be named for the purpose. The department will not consider abstract industrial problems, and, obviously, will assume no powers of arbitration which have not been specially conferred by both parties to a dispute.

Senator Hanna is delighted over the progress made, as he believes success is now in sight. He said:

"I have been working on this plan for over a year, and am gratified with the results achieved. The committee will conciliate, ameliorate and arbitrate. The fundamental idea is to draw capital and labor close together."

SCHLEY'S PROTEST FILED

Declares the Majority of the Court Considered Only One Side.

In Thirty-one Objections to Verdict He Contends That All Testimony Favorable to Him Was Ignored.

Washington, D. C.—Rear-Admiral Schley's bill of exceptions to the majority report of the Court of Inquiry was handed to Secretary Long by M. A. Teague. The bill, which was drawn by Mr. Rayner, contains thirty-one exceptions. The ground of the objection is that the majority of the Court in preparing its opinion and finding considered only the testimony of the witnesses against Admiral Schley; that it ignored the testimony of his witnesses altogether, and that even in considering the testimony of the witnesses against him it ignored those portions of their testimony which were favorable to him.

The prayer is that the majority report be disapproved, and that Secretary Long remit the proceedings to the Court, with instructions to them to take into consideration the testimony favorable to Schley and prepare a new report. The thirty-one paragraphs point out the cases in which the Court is alleged to have ignored the testimony in favor of Schley. It is charged in plain terms in the twenty-ninth paragraph that the majority selected the testimony of a few hostile witnesses and based their opinion and finding on that, discarding all the other testimony.

It is further charged that the majority found Schley guilty even on the specifications which the Judge Advocate abandoned as incapable of proof. The bill asserts that the majority have not only ignored all the testimony for the defense, but have not even adverted to it in their findings, and that "by so doing they have perverted the ends of justice."

As an example of this, it is charged that the majority accepted the "Damn the Texas" colloquy as proved, although the only witness who testified that it occurred was Commander Hodgson, while Schley and Cook denied it, and the other officers present said they heard no such conversation. Many similar instances are given in the bill. The bill also demands that the Court pass upon the question of the efficacy of the blockade.

The precept, it is claimed, ordered the Court to pass upon this, but the majority did not express any opinion about it. It also demands that the Court shall express an opinion about Captain Lemly's charge that Schley did not prescribe any orders of battle, and insists that the Court shall state whether the danger which caused the Texas to back her engines was real or imaginary, and whether the loop which was alleged to have been made because of the dangerous proximity of the Spaniards was undertaken from fear or wise precaution.

The bill insists particularly that the Court should take into consideration the testimony of Captain Cook, and also the evidence of the witnesses who swore that Sigsbee told Schley that the Spaniards were not in Santiago. The exceptions are only to those conclusions and findings in which the majority is charged with having ignored the testimony of Schley's witnesses.

In cases where Admiral Schley believes that the Court took the testimony of both sides into consideration he files no exception, even though the decision is against him. For example, he files no exception to the charge that he made slow progress toward Santiago. He and his friends believe that the charge was disapproved, and Admiral Dewey so found in his minority report; but Schley believes that in finding against him in this point the majority did consider all the testimony and so files no exception. There are several other instances of the same kind.

CHAFFEE CALLS FOR MORE MEN.

No Reduction in the Philippine Army For Next Five Years.

Washington, D. C.—Additional cavalry is required in the Philippines by General Chaffee. He has requested the dispatch of two more regiments for service in the interior of the islands, and has also protested again against any withdrawal of infantry troops for the present. In view of his urgent representations the War Department will maintain the present strength by sending out regiments from home to fill vacancies.

As a result of General Chaffee's confidential reports no further reduction will be made in the forces now under his command. A General now in the Philippines states that an army of 50,000 will be required for at least five years more.

MOB BURNS RUSSIAN PALACE.

Oppressed Peasantry Revolt Against Their Feudal Lord.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A remarkable revolt, alleged to be due to harsh treatment of the peasantry, took place on the estate of Count Palen, near Mitau, twenty-five miles from Riga. The peasantry rose in a body, besieged the castle, set fire to it and danced around the blazing building.

Troops were summoned, but were too late to be of any service. Everything was destroyed, including the valuable gallery of paintings. Count Palen is a member of the Council of the Empire.

McKinley's Birthday as National Holiday.

At Washington Representative William Alden Smith, of Michigan, has introduced a bill making the birthday of William McKinley, January 29, a National holiday.

A FATAL GAS EXPLOSION

Workmen in a Death Trap in an Iron Mill in Pittsburg.

Furnace Blows Up and Victims Are Caught by Flames and Molten Metal—No Way of Escape.

Pittsburg, Penn.—By an explosion of gas in the Soho furnaces of Jones & Laughlin nine men were burned to death and five others were injured. The damage to the plant will amount to $20,000.

The explosion occurred in one of the big blast furnaces. The men were at work at the top of the furnace, over 120 feet from the ground. They were employed as fillers, and were just getting ready to quit work, being members of the night crew, when the gas, which had accumulated in the furnace, exploded, and tons of molten metal, cinders and slag were thrown over them.

When the gas let go a panic ensued on the platform above the top. All the men had made a rush for the elevator, but it had gone down, and there was no escape. To jump meant death, and to remain on the platform was just as certain death.

Tons of molten metal and flames fell upon them and burned nine to death. Their bodies dropped to the roof of the mill, eighty-five feet below, an unrecognizable mass.

Thomas Jones and Arthur Young, managers of the plant, say that ordinarily only three work on top of the furnace, but one of the heavy iron wagons used in taking ore to the top of the furnace got stuck and the three men sent for assistance. A few men went up, but they could not move the wagon, and more went up, until the number reached fourteen. It was while they were trying to release the wagon that the explosion took place. All the men were Slavs and Poles.

Eye witnesses of the accident say that when the explosion took place there was one loud report and the heavens were illuminated with a great sheet of flame, showing the men on top of the furnace running about, gesticulating wildly. The flames and hot metal looked like a volcano in action. Five of the men were blown off the top of the furnace, and, strange as it may seem, these men are the ones that are still living. The others hung on the railing, some on the outside, others on the inside, until their clothing was burned off. Two of the victims hanging on the outside held on and remained clinging to the railing until their fingers were burned off. They then fell to the roof of the mill, dead. Several of the men were found dead on the platform of the cupola. These were completely denuded of clothes by the flames, and their bodies were burned almost to a crisp.

Hundreds of pedestrians had narrow escapes from death. Tons of ore, coke and hot cinders, some pieces weighing almost three pounds, rained down on the street, and many had to run into houses and stores for protectection.

People living near the furnace and for blocks on either side were badly scared. They rushed from their homes, and a few minutes after the report had sounded thousands of persons gathered about the furnace.

It is said that the explosion was caused by a "slip" in the furnace.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Subjects Discussed in the Annual Report of the Commission.

Washington, D. C.—Provision for a permanent civil government and for much important legislation regarding the industrial development of the Philippines is embodied in the annual report of the Philippine Commission. Among the most important subjects discussed are: The form of the government to be provided for the islands, the adoption of a differential tariff in favor of Philippine products entering the United States, the issue of bonds for taking up the lands of the friars, the granting of franchises for public and private corporations, the creation of a distinctive coinage, the extension of the American banking system to the islands, provision for aid to railways, and authority from Congress to pass proper public land, mining and timber laws.

PLUCKY WOMAN RESCUER.

Saves Husband and Children From Burning Home, Though Her Feet Are Frozen.

Baileys, Col.—Mrs. Frederick Haller saved from death by fire her husband and children, but will have both her feet amputated in consequence. In her bare feet, and wearing only a thin night gown, with the temperature thirty degrees below zero, she carried water in a bucket from Craig Creek to dash it upon a fire which was destroying the cottage in which the members of her family were asleep. She subdued the flames so the occupants could break down the door and escape. The house was burned to the ground.

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR A PRIVATE

Heintz Fought Like a Lion Then Helped to Carry the Wounded.

Manila.—General Smith has recommended Private Heintz, of the Medical Department of the Army, for a medal of honor as a reward for heroism at the battle of Ganda River, Island of Samar.

Heintz fought as long as he was able while shot through both arms and with a bad bolo slash in the back. After recovering from a fainting spell, with both arms in slings, Heintz directed the work of carrying the wounded till they arrived at Calbayou.

LABOR WORLD.

The Steel Trust has instituted a civil service system for its 2000 lake employes.

An increase in the number of unions in New York State for the past year is reported.

Electric cab service in Paris has proved a failure. It is said the loss so far is $900,000.

Organized labor at Cripple Creek, Col., has declared against the admission of all Asiatics.

The American Federation of Labor convention adopted resolutions urging the exclusion of Chinese.

The Protective Order of Street Railway Employes of America was incorporated at Columbus, Ohio.

Owing to a scarcity of workmen, two of the Glass Trust factories at Muncie, Ind., will be consolidated.

In the large cities thousands of unemployed persons found temporary work on account of the holiday rush.

Striking silk weavers at South Manchester, Conn., found they were under a misapprehension and returned to work.

Organization of department store clerks is being talked about in New York City. It is not, however, considered in a favorable light.

A number of increases in wages, affecting in the aggregate nearly 500,000 workers, beginning with the New Year, have been announced.

One of the large express companies gave a Christmas present of $10 in gold to every one of its employes of more than a year's standing.

Shipping clerks in New York City desire to form a union, but so far they have not been able to agree upon the objects for which they should organize.

There are more than 1,000,000 men employed on the railroads of this country, receiving over $557,000,000 per year in wages, or an average of $577 each.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

The Yale football team earned $28,000 over expenses.

The University of Pennsylvania crew has been invited to compete at Henley.

The Queens County Jockey Club has increased its capital from $50,000 to $400,000.

Lasker and Janowski have played a drawn chess battle at Manchester, England.

A world's championship pool tournament will be held in Syracuse, N. Y., during the early part of February.

Robert P. Kernan, of Alder Creek, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Harvard football eleven for next year.

Schaeffer, the swimming champion of America, may go to England and try for world's records against British swimmers.

Marksmen met at a banquet in New York City for the purpose of devising some plan to revive the civilian interest in long range shooting.

Peter Golden, the Irish champion, won the six-day go as you please walking match, at Rochester, N. Y., with a record of 352 miles and ten laps.

It is charged that some of the American athletes who recently competed abroad asked for and obtained expenses for their appearance at games.

Jocob Schaefer won the international billiard championship by defeating George Slosson by a score of 400 to 355, in a tournament at New York City, at eighteen-inch balk line, one shot in.

It is reported that Henry Spencer, until recently regarded as one of the greatest jockeys in America, will have to abandon the saddle and go to Arizona to fight a bad case of incipient phthisis.

New York race-goers paid the enormous sum of $2,571,630 to see the races last year. Consequently the six racing associations paid a five per cent. tax, or $128,581.50, to the State. Agricultural societies benefit by this tax.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

General Baden-Powell has returned to South Africa.

Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, is said to have paid $300,000 for the Preyer collection of pictures in Vienna.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, intends to make a three months' visit to Europe shortly.

Edwin Charles Madden, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, is a native of Michigan. It is said that his great-great-uncle was Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalger.

Among the title bearers not destitute of other honors is Lord Kinnaird, of England, who is not only an authority on football, but a duly ordained preacher of the Established Church.

Professor Alexander Agassiz is in charge of an expedition to the Maldive Islands in the Indian Ocean, which has recently been sent from the Agassiz Museum at Harvard University.

Professor F. F. Mertens, of Russia, who has just returned home from a visit to America, says the thing that impressed him most in this country was the National Library at Washington.

Former Senator Peffer, of Kansas, has prepared a topical index of all the debates in Congress up to 1861, and proposes to make the work complete to the present time, and will try to sell to Congress the result of his labors.

Miss Lisi Carlotta Cipriani, the first woman to take the doctor's degree at the University of Paris, has been selected to take charge of the new course in medieval literature literature at the University of Chicago. She is a Florentine.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Farmer Shot a Chicken Thief.

When Frank Skaczelas climbed a tree at Dickson City, it is alleged, to wring the necks of chickens which were roosting high, three other men remained below. Farmer Thomas Maguire, to whom the chickens, belonged, and his boarder, John Meehan, were lying in wait for men who had been stealing chickens the past few weeks. Skaczelas had tossed several chickens down to be bagged, when Maguire and Meehan began to shoot. The man up the tree fell lifeless with a charge of shot through his heart. The others escaped, but were arrested later. Meehan gave himself up to the authorities as the man who had killed Skaczelas, but was liberated. Later the people in the town—Polish and others—participated in a popular subscription to him for having ridden the community of an alleged member of a gang suspected of having robbed nearly every hen roost in the place, besides burglarizing several houses. The dead man leaves a wife and three children.

Burglar Murders a Woman.

In resisting a burglar, Harriet P. Murphy, prominent in society circles and treasurer of the Kingsley House fund, was murdered at her home in Pittsburg. Miss Murphy, who was the only sister of Select Councilman John A. Murphy, was an expert pistol shot, and always slept with a revolver under her pillow, on the second floor. She was thirty years of age. About 3 o'clock a. m. her brother was awakened by two shots in the house, and hastening to his sister's room found her lying dead on the floor with a bullet wound in the head. The burglar, who was a porch climber, had entered Miss Murphy's room by breaking the glass. The noise awakened her, and she fired at him, but without effect. The burglar returned the fire and she fell dead. Miss Murphy usually kept the collections for the Kingsley House fund in her room until they reached a sum large enough to be placed in the bank, and it is thought the burglar was after this money.

Thought Officer a Burglar.

Chief of Police Lowrey, of Shenandoah, had a narrow escape from being beaten to death. He dressed himself in citizens' clothes and entered a foreigner's house, without knocking, to arrest a man supposed to be there. The inmates mistook him for a burglar, choked and beat him unmercifully, and would probably have killed him but for the noise they made attracted Officers Reingheiser and Hand, who rescued him.

Believe Woman Was Murdered.

As a result of the inquest on the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Shannon, who was found dead in a field near Waynesburg, David Hoge has been placed under arrest, charged with her murder. It is alleged that Hoge was last seen driving out of Waynesburg with the woman. At the inquest finger marks were found on the woman's throat, and it is thought she was choked to death.

Tumbled Into a Washout.

While driving to New Boston, Butcher John Cronin, of Mahanoy City, narrowly escaped drowning. Horse, wagon and driver tumbled into a breach in the earth caused by the recent storm. It was well filled with water, and for five minutes horse and driver had a hard struggle to keep from going under. They finally managed to scramble up the embankment.

Girl's Slayer Found Guilty.

George Gantz, the youthful slayer of Annie Etter, aged fifteen, who died in defence of her honor, at Reading, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The crime was not denied. The defence was that Gantz was subject to epileptic fits. It was not made out sufficiently. He will be sentenced to death later.

Wants a Newspaper in Every School.

In his address before the County Institute of Teachers at Altoona Professor H. R. Meyers declared that a newspaper should go into every schoolroom, there to be discussed like any textbook. He regards the study of civil government and English language as incomplete without this accessory.

Pig's Last Meal Was Money.

After Wilson Jackson, of Pulaski Township, had sold a piece of land for $200 he put the roll of bills in his pocket and went out to feed the hogs. The money dropped into a trough and a big pig ate it, but it was his last meal. The pig dressed 400 pounds, without the money.

All Through the State.

Philadelphia capitalists will erect at Lebanon a plant for the manufacture of hosiery.

Hogs worth $2000 have perished in a cholera epidemic in the vicinity of Orangeville.

Having fallen into a creek at Williamsport, Hattie Bullock was rescued by her brother.

By the accidental discharge of a gun John Fisher, of near Lebanon, was seriously injured.

While working on the railroad at Shiremanstown Charles Watson was killed by a train.

A button dropping into his throat, David Callihan, of near Sharon, choked to death.

Fumes from imperfectly burned gas caused the death of Mrs. Charles H. Johnson at Oil City.

Rev. J. W. McCombe, of Downingtown, has accepted a cell to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Glenolden.

Held up by robbers while on his way from work at Mohrsville to Berne, Edwin L. Miller was robbed of his money and a watch.

Unlucky Names For Ships.

Nothing is ever likely to shake the naval superstition that ships named after things that sting are doomed to loss. Besides the Viper and Cobra, the Serpent was lost with nearly all her crew, the Wasp was wrecked with heavy loss off Tory Island, and a second Wasp, a gunboat, disappeared in a typhoon, never to be heard of again. In consequence of this double disaster to ships named Wasp, that name has been struck out of the Admirality list of available names. In the past we lost Rattlesnake, Gadfly and Hornet. Probably a new Viper and a new Cobra will be built, but should anything happen to either of them the name is almost certain to be changed by the authorities in deference to sentiment that prevails afloat concerning unlucky names. The only exception that obtains is the Resolution. The present ship is the tenth. No less than eight of them have had tragic fates, and the present one some years since very nearly met disaster at sea. Most of the old Resolutions, however, earned first glory in battle, hence the perpetuation of the name. —London Chronicle.

The Appalachian Park.

The proposed Appalachian national park purchase in West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas would cover a long, narrow slip of the Alleghany, Cumberland and Blue Ridge ranges. The area would be about 6300 square miles, or one-seventh the size of the State of Tennessee. It would be more than four times as large as Rhode Island, a quarter larger than Connecticut, three times larger than Delaware, and about the same area as Connecticut and Rhode Island together. We hope the enterprise will be a success. It is high time that some authority intervened to save the remnant of the once magnificent Appalachian timber tract in the South from total destruction. The States apparently cannot. They will not even try.—Chattanooga Times.

Teachers Deserve Better Pay.

The average life of the country teacher is not over three years. Why is this? Why does he not continue in the business as long as he lives and is able to work? The reason is evident. The remuneration is not sufficient. This state of things should not exist in our schools. Well qualified teachers should receive, at least, as much as first class mechanics. Until this is done, teaching will never take its proper place, and the best results will never be secured. Teaching has to be learned, like any other kind of business, and it is a reckless waste all round to have teachers leave the work just when they have learned to do it with some facility.—John McBurney, in Ohio Teacher.

Plants on Wheels.

Every woman who keeps a rubber plant or a palm—and where is the woman who doesn't, nowadays?—has had occasion to lament the usual unwieldliness of its potting. At the recent flower show movable wheeling dishes were shown, which permit the easy moving of plants from place to place without the marring of hardwood floors or the usual wear and tear on carpets. These dishes, which are like large, flower-pot saucers, are made of fiber, which is not affected by moisture, cannot rust and are light, strong and durable. They come in varying sizes, from one inch in diameter to twenty-two, with castors of hard wood. —New York Mail and Express.

Queen Victoria Trying to Servants.

Even in the royal household the post of housemaid is apparently no sinecure, and I remember long ago hearing a story of a lady who, while engaging a new servant, naturally made the inquiry as to "why she had left her last place." It came out then that she had been employed at Buckingham Palace, and that she left because "really Her Majesty (the late Queen) was that particular that after you had done dusting everything, quite as much as necessary, she would pass her lace handkerchief across a table or a chair and notice even the tiniest speck." Even Buckingham Palace is not good enough for servants nowadays, it seems! It was told of the late Queen that she was so difficile as to the making of her bed that it took the chambermaids two hours daily to make it, as the undersheet had to be most carefully and smoothly stitched to the lower mattress so that there never was the slightest wrinkle, which story recalls the fairy tale of the Princess and the crumpled rose leaf.—The Onlooker.

Caligula's Galleys.

Prince Orsini, who is the owner of the beautiful Lake Nemi, near Rome, has facilitated in every possible way the efforts of the Italian Government to raise the two galleys of Caligula which were sunk A. D. 41 off the shores of this lovely sheet of water. Sufficient has been recovered at present to disclose the astounding fact that the vessels in question measure respectively 225 feet and 237 feet in length by 60 feet and 75 feet in width. Their decks were evidently covered with splendid mosaics, and already an immense number of magnificent bronze objects, among them a beautiful head of Medusa, are to be seen at the Prince's villa, where eventually a museum is to be organized of objects in connection with the sunken galleys.

Prostrate With Rheumatic Fever Six Times Within Twenty Years.

This was the case of Mr. Eli Wiltshire, of Landsdown Terrace, Calne, Wis., who, during this time, suffered the most intense agony. He writes:

"I heartily indorse the testimonials which you publish of St. Jacobs Oil as a pain killer, for I have been a sufferer from rheumatism and kindred complaints at different times during the last twenty years. I have been laid prostrate with rheumatic fever six times during that period, therefore I consider I know something about rheumatism. During all of these twenty years I have tried various advertised rheumatic remedies, oils, ointments and embrocations. None of them gave me much relief, but when I tried St. Jacobs Oil I found quite different results. It eased the pain almost immediately, and has done for me what all other remedies put together never began to do.

"I could give you several cases that have been cured, which have come under my notice, and through my recommendation; also one of toothache, one of faceache and one of sore throat.

"I have recommended St. Jacobs Oil and shall continue to do so by every means in my power, as I consider you deserving of every support."

A barrel of gasoline confined in a cellar has twice the explosive force of a barrel of gunpowder.

Wish All a Happy New Year.

Happiness that comes with good health is given to all who use Nature's gift, Garfield Tea. This Herb Cure cleanses the system, purifies the blood and removes the cause of disease.

Woman's crowning glory is sometimes her hair, but more often her hat.

A Christmas Dinner That Was Not Eaten

Because of indigestion! This sorry tale would not have been told if the system had been regulated and the digestion perfected by the use of Nature's remedy, Garfield Tea. This wonderful Herb medicine cures all forms of stomach, liver and bowel derangements, cleanses the system, purifies the blood and lays the foundation for long life and continued good health.

The Laplanders average four feet eleven inches in height and are the shortest people in Europe.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

The glazing of pens, in some varieties considered an important operation, is done with shellac dissolved in naphtha.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

When a girl becomes a Mrs. she never will be Missed.

A Good Way to Begin 1902.

Cleanse the system, purify the blood and regulate the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels with the Herb medicine, Garfield Tea, insuring health and happiness for the New Year.

Knowledge is power except in the case of a man who knows he's been whipped.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

The only reason some people don't make fools of themselves is because the opportunity is lacking.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The most ductile metal is platinum. Wires have been made of it very little thicker than the threads of a spider web.

Winter Tourist Rates—Season 1901-1903.

The Southern Railway, the direct route to the winter resorts of Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and the South and Southwest, announces excursion tickets will be placed on sale October 15th to April 30th, with final limit May 31, 1902. Perfect Dining and Pullman Service on all through trains. For full particulars regarding rate, descriptive matter, call on or address New York Office, 271 and 1185 Broadway, or Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass. Agent, 1185 Broadway.

It's easier for a woman to drive a bargain than to drive a nail.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Many a man thinks his wife is gifted as a mind reader when in reality he talks in his sleep.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Fortune smiles on some of us, and gives the rest of us the laugh.

Dr. Benermann's Healing Salve,
Used in his private practice for 30 years, now first given to the public for old **ulcers** and **running sores** that your physician has failed to cure. Try it. 25 cents. Prepared only by his daughter, Mrs. ELIZABETH SEYLER, 36 Rush Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga

Bronchitis

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."
J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis, consumption, hard colds, and for coughs of all kinds.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

Feeling oppressed with a sensation of stuffiness and finding the food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach are symptoms of Indigestion. With these the sufferers will often have Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disgust of Food, Gaseous Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of

RADWAY'S PILLS

will free the system of all the above named disorders. Purely vegetable.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.
Be sure to get "Radway's."

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.
McILHENNY'S TABASCO

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. N Y 52

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.

It is gentle.

It is pleasant.

It is efficacious.

It is not expensive.

It is good for children.

It is excellent for ladies.

It is convenient for business men.

It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.

It is used by millions of families the world over.

It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.

If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the orginality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects — buy the genuine.

Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

The Beet Sugar Industry.

A most important article giving Messrs. Oxnard's and Cutting's views on the beet sugar industry in this country appeared on the editorial page of the New York Evening Post of December 12 last, and as every household in the land is interested in sugar the article will be of universal interest.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Evening Post bids the heartiest welcome to every American industry that can stand on its own bottom and make its way without leaning on the poor rates. Among these self-supporting industries we are glad to know, is the production of beet sugar. At all events, it was such two years ago. We publish elsewhere a letter written in 1899, and signed by Mr. Oxnard and Mr. Cutting, the chiefs of this industry on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, showing that this was the happy condition of the trade at that time. If parties masquerading as beet sugar producers are besieging the President and Congress at this moment, and pretending that they will be ruined if Cuban sugar is admitted for six months at half the present rates of duty their false pretences ought to be exposed.

The letter of Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting was probably written for the purpose of inducing the farmers of the Mississippi Valley to go more largely into the cultivation of beets for the sugar factories. This was a laudable motive for telling the truth and showing the large profits which awaited both the beet grower and the manufacturer if the industry were perseveringly and intelligently prosecuted. To this end it was pointed out that farmers could clear $65 per acre by cultivating beets, and might even make $100. But in order to assure the cultivator that he would not be exposed to reverses by possible changes in the tariff, they proceeded to show that the industry stood in no need of protection.

The beet sugar industry, these gentlemen say, "stands on as firm a basis as any business in the country." They point out the fact—a very important one—that their product comes out as a finished article, refined and granulated. It is not, like cane sugar grown in the West India Islands, a black and offensive paste, which must be carried in wagons to the seaboard and thence by ships to the United States, where, after another handling, it is put through a costly refinery, and then shipped by rail to the consumer, who may possibly be in Nebraska, alongside a beet sugar factory, which turns out the refined and granulated article at one fell swoop. Indeed, the advantages of the producer of beet sugar for supplying the domestic consumption are very great. We have no doubt that Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting are within bounds when they say that "sugar can be produced here cheaper than it can be in Europe." The reasons for this are that—

"The sugar industry is, after all, merely an agricultural one. We can undersell Europe in all other crops, and sugar is no exception."

It follows as naturally as the making of flour from wheat. If we can produce wheat cheaper than Europe, then naturally we can produce flour cheaper, as we do.

But the writers of the letter do not depend upon a-priori reasoning to prove that they can make sugar at a profit without tariff protection. They point to the fact that under the McKinley tariff of 1890, when sugar was free of duty, the price of the article was four cents per pound. Yet a net profit of $3 per ton was made by the beet sugar factories under those conditions, not counting any bounty on the home production of sugar. They boast that they made this profit while working under absolute free trade, and they have a right to be proud of this result of their skill and industry. Many beet sugar factories had been started in bygone years, back in the sixties and seventies of the nineteenth century, and had failed, because the projectors did not understand the business. Since then great progress has been made, both here and abroad, in the cultivation and manipulation of the beet. What was impossible thirty years ago is now entirely feasible. The industry is already on a solid and enduring basis. There are factories in the United States, these gentlemen tell us in their letter, capable of using 350,000 tons of beets per annum at a profit of $3 per ton, and this would make a profit of $1,050,000 as the income to be earned under absolute free trade.

It must be plain to readers of this letter, signed by the captains of the beet sugar industry, that the people in Washington who are declaiming against the temporary measure which the President of the United States urges for the relief of the Cuban people, are either grossly ignorant of the subject, or are practising gross deception. The tenable ground for them is to say: "Other people are having protection that they do not need, and therefore we ought to have more than we need." This would be consistent with the letter of Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting, but nothing else is so.

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS.

Smoking Jackets.
If he smokes buy him one, if he don't, get him one anyway and he will learn to smoke. Ours are the kind that will make him stay at home in the nights. We have a handsome line from $3.50 to $9.00

Knit Jackets
At $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50

Sweaters
For boys, 50 cents, $1.00 and $1.50. Sweaters for men at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $3.75, and $4.00.

Way's Mufflets.
Some of the fellows call them bluff sweaters, at 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

Mackintoshes and Rain Coats
From $1.50 to $6.50.

Umbrellas.
For ladies, men and children, from 33 cents to $6.50. In the ladies' and gents' line we have some beauties at $1.50.

Trunks
In the round top shape at $2.00 Square tops range in price from $2.50 to $12.00.

Suit Cases
In all styles and many different kinds of leather. Our best values are in the $4, $5 and $6 lines, others as low as $1.50 and up to $13.50.

Satchels
Of all kinds, colors and shapes, low as 75c and up to $12.00.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall.

Now for the Holidays.

With the passing of Thanksgiving our thoughts turn toward that **Great Gift-Giving Day—CHRISTMAS**—which is only a short time away. We've been preparing for the holiday trade for weeks and weeks—brought the best here for you to select from—useful articles at prices that are sure to tempt you. No trouble finding just what you want at just the price. Never have the selections been more beautiful. We urge early buying—the stocks are at their best now, and many of the finest fancies cannot be duplicated.

For a man's or a boy's Christmas buy what he's going to buy for himself, if you don't. Buy it where he buys—at a man's store.

We have not the time nor space to mention everything we have to sell, but take it for granted we have everything that men or boys wear, except shoes.

Read this advertisement carefully and it might help you to decide what to buy.

We give Stamps with all purchases. Also Calendars for 1902.

You can select what you want now and have it laid by until Christmas, and we will promise not to say a word about it.

Do not Forget that We are Headquarters for Handkerchiefs
of all Kinds for Gents.

Initial handkerchiefs and lots of them, at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 50c, in Japanese silk, all silk and linen.

Plain white Silks at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Plain white Linen at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

White, with colored borders, also red and blue for work at 5 cents and 10 cents.

Underwear for boys, 25c and 50 cts. Men's underwear, fleece-lined or allwool, also cotton mixed at 25c. 37½c, 50c, 62½c, 67½c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up to $2.50 a garment.

Overalls for men 50c and 90c each, the best in the world for the price. Boys' overalls 25c, 35c and 50c.

Boys' knee pants, best made for the money, 25c to $1.25.

What to Buy Him for a Gift.

BATH ROBES.
There is a world of comfort in a bath robe. These garments have become an indispensable part of a man's wardrobe. We have them made from every suitable material and made in a way to make them comfortable. Prices from $2.50 to $8.50.

KID GLOVES.
For men, lined or unlined, at 50 cents, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50. Kid mits for men, ladies or children, 50c and $1.00.

Wool and Knit Gloves
For men, ladies and children, in all the new colors, 25c and 50c.

HATS
For men and boys, all kinds, shapes, styles and colors, from 50 cents to $3.00.

New shapes in men's, boys' and children's caps, either to pull over the ears or not, at 25 cents to $2, also Toques for children at 25 cents and 50 cents.

SHIRTS
Of all kinds for men and boys, in either soft or stiff bosom, plain white or fancy, also two collars. Shirts 50 cents to $2.00.

Night Shirts
Plain white or embroidered, also outing cloth 50 cents, 75 cents, $1.00 and $1.50.

Neckwear
In all of the latest styles, narrow or wide four-in-hands, tecks, puffs, shield, bows, band bows, or the new string ties. The newest things are all here at 25 and 50c

New shapes in linen and Rubber collars, 2 for 25 cents and 25 cents apiece.

Now it might be that you are thinking of spending more money that the above mentioned articles call for, if so, what's wrong with a nice Suit or Overcoat? We have them, and lots of them. Can fit any size man or boy.

BOYS' SUITS
Start at 98c with all prices in between up to $7.50. Some lines that we are closing out we will sell way below cost, especially in double-breasted and vestee styles.

BOYS' OVERCOATS
In either short, long or medium lengths, also the Russian blouse overcoats for small chaps from $2.50 to $8.00.

Youth's Suits and Overcoats
Same materials and made same as men's. All styles and at low prices, considering the workmanship and materials. From $4.00 to $16.50.

No store in town has as large or as varied a stock of men's suits, overcoats and odd trousers as we have. If you don't believe it, come and see for yourself.

Another New Lot of Yoke Overcoats
Just came in to-day, some as long as fifty inches. They are very swell. All sizes. Prices on these long overcoats range from $6.00 to $20.00.

Overcoats in the Short and Medium Lengths
In light or dark colors, also black and blue. Range in price from $5.00 to $18.00.

Odd trousers, all kinds from working pants to the finest dress pants, and from $1.00 to $7.00, with all in between prices.

Men's Suits for working, for evening wear and for the finest and nobbiest dressers. Fancy mixtures from $5.00 to $20.00, black suits at $5.00 to $20.00 and all in between prices.

We guaranteee to give you the best of values, no matter whether your purchase is $5.00 or $50.00, and if you are not pleased or satisfied with what you buy, bring the goods back in same condition as when bought and we will refund your money without a murmur. That's fair, isn't it?

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall
Corner Fourth and Penn Streets, Huntingdon, Pa.

P. S.—We deliver all packages to any place in town and at any time you want them.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 29, "Africa For Christ"—Text, Acts viii, 29.

"Go near and join thyself to this chariot."

From populous city to caravan track in the desert is a great change. God's work calls Philip and all other true disciples to go wherever human hearts are in need. The revival in Samaria gave greater results in numbers than the trip to the south; but, judged by after influences, the conversion of the treasurer of Ethiopia was one of the most important events of apostolic times. The Abyssinian church may not have made the progress it should have made, but it has never become extinct.

The gospel was early carried to Africa, but even to this day Africa has not been won to the gospel, because no determined attempt has ever been made until recent years to accomplish such a purpose.

A generation since and the only parts known to civilized nations were scarcely more than a fringe around the outside of the continent. Now all is open to commerce and Christianity.

Nothing can exceed in fascination the story of the opening of the dark continent to the knowledge of the outside world. A short time since, and there were almost no books of value to be found on the subject. Now the literature is immense in volume.

An evening or series of evenings can be spent profitably and entertainingly by a company in any League chapter on Africa. Let one person briefly review the work of Moffat and Livingstone with a homemade outline map large enough for all to see the routes traveled. Another should give the work of Stanley and other explorers in the central part of the country. A short sketch of the missions of various Christian nations and their location would preface the way for a survey of the work of our own church.

Our mission to Liberia and its varying fortunes should be comprehensively presented. Dr. Reid's "Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," volume 1, will give all needed facts until quite recent years. The reports of the Missionary society will furnish additional items of Bishop Taylor's work and the administration of Bishop Hartzell.

From the same sources can be found all that will be needed regarding the work in Portugese West Africa, in Angola and in east Africa, in Rhodesia and Inhambane.

Since the beginning of the Boer war new interest has been awakened in our missions in southeast Africa, and their importance for the future is more fully recognized. However the war may progress, there must before many years be great advance made in that land. The dream of a railroad "from Cairo to the Cape" will not long lack fulfillment. The engineering enterprises of Great Britain on the Nile are the most stupendous undertakings the world has ever seen. The effect on Egypt in every way must be profound. Changes only less startling are rapidly altering all the institutions and people of central Africa. Railroads and steamboats are everywhere carrying trade and travel. Our missions are well located and efficiently manned.

In the forward movement of the League for missions intelligent interest should be taken in Africa. Bishop Hartzell and several of our missionaries have collected views, which have been made into stereopticon slides, which are available for use by any League on correspondence with S. Earl Taylor, 57 Washington street, Chicago, or Walter J. Yates, Hazardville, Conn.

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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
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No need to tell our regular patrons because they all know that the greatest variety of goods and lowest prices are found here. Our stock of

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will be found to be of the choicest kind.

SHOES.

We still have some shoes and will add others to them each week, that will be sold at cost.

BLANKETS.

Our stock of blankets, haps, etc., is complete, and will be sold at a very low figure.

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Now is the time to buy your underwear. We have quite a variety of men's, ladies' and children's.

In fact you will find everything that goes to make up a good store.

All marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

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